

## 3. Sources of Energy

### Very Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-121

#### 1. Question

Name a non-renewable source of energy other than fossil fuels.

#### Answer

The nuclear fuels like nuclear fuels are the non renewable sources of energy other than fossil fuels.

#### 2. Question

Define calorific value of a fuel.

#### Answer

Calorific value of a fuel can be defined as the amount of heat produced by the combustion of 1 gram of that fuel completely.

#### 3. Question

“The calorific value of cooking gas (LPG) is 50 kJ/g”. What does it mean?

#### Answer

Since Calorific value is the amount of heat produced by burning a unit of the fuel completely, hence, calorific value of LPG is 50kJ/gm means that if 1 gram of LPG is burnt completely, then 50kJ of heat energy will be produced.

#### 4. Question

Which of the following produces more heat (per unit mass) on burning? Coal or LPG

#### Answer

Since LPG has a higher calorific value than coal, hence, LPG produces more heat on burning.

#### 5. Question

Define ignition temperature of a fuel.

#### Answer

The lowest temperature at which a combustible substance when heated catches fire in air and continues to burn is called ignition temperature.

## 6. Question

“The ignition temperature of a fuel is 800 C”. What does this mean?

### Answer

The ignition temperature of a fuel is 800 C means that 800C is the minimum temperature at which the particular fuel will catch fire or will ignite.

## 7. Question

Fill in the following blank with a suitable word:

The amount of heat produced by burning a unit mass of a fuel completely is known as its---value.

### Answer

calorific value

## Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-122

## 8. Question

What is a source of energy? What are the two main categories of the sources of energy?

### Answer

A source of energy is one which can provide appropriate amount of energy in expedient form over a long period of time.

Two main categories of the source of energy are:

- a) Renewable source of energy-source of energy that is not depleted when used. Such as wind or solar power.
- b) Non- renewable source of energy-sources of energy that will run out or will not be replenished in our lifetimes or even in many, many lifetimes.

## 9. Question

State any four characteristic of good sources of energy.

### Answer

A good source of energy should have the following characteristics:

- a) It should do a large amount of work per unit mass or volume that means it should have high calorific value.
- b) It should be easily accessible and provide energy over a long period of time. Example: coal and petroleum.
- c) Should be easy to store and transport.

d) Safe and convenient to use - energy sources should be safe as it is used by a large number of people and should be convenient.

### **10. Question**

What is meant by a non-renewable source of energy? Give two examples of non-renewable sources energy.

#### **Answer**

Non-renewable source of energy is one that will run out or will not be replenished in our lifetimes—or even in many, many lifetimes. Most non-renewable energy sources are fossil fuels: coal, petroleum, and natural gas.

### **11. Question**

What is meant by a renewable source of energy? Give two examples of renewable sources of energy.

#### **Answer**

Renewable source of energy are those sources that generate energy from natural resources – such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat – which are renewable (naturally replenished). Hence, they do not deplete with time.

### **12. Question**

What is the difference between a renewable and non-renewable source of energy? Explain with examples.

#### **Answer**

Renewable energy resources: The energy resources which cannot be exhausted and can be used again and again are called renewable energy resources. For example solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy and hydroelectric etc.

Non-renewable energy resources: The energy resources which can be exhausted one day and cannot be used repeatedly are called non-renewable energy resources. The example of non-renewable energy resources are coal, petroleum, natural gases etc.

### **13. Question**

Why are fossil fuels classified as non-renewable sources of energy?

#### **Answer**

Fossil fuels are non-renewable because they take millions of years to form. Fossil fuels make up most sources of non-renewable energy, and they were created millions of years ago as a result of marine creatures decaying under immense pressure and heat.

### **14. Question**

Name two sources of energy that you think are renewable. Give reason for your choice.

**Answer**

Solar energy, wind energy, ocean energy etc., are renewable sources of energy due to the following reasons:

- a) These forms of energy are available in plenty in our natural environment in the form of continuous currents of energy.
- b) These energy sources will not be depleted because their supply is large and extraction of usable energy from these sources is negligible.

**15. Question**

Name two sources of energy which you consider to be non-renewable. Give reason for your choice.

**Answer**

Two examples of non renewable sources are-

- a) Coal:** It is produced from dead remains of plants and animals that remain buried under the earth's crust for millions of years. It takes millions of years to produce coal. Industrialization has increased the demand of coal. However, coal cannot replenish within a short period of time. Hence, it is a non-renewable or exhaustible source of energy.
- b) Wood:** It is obtained from forests. Deforestation at a faster rate has caused a reduction in the number of forests on the Earth. It takes hundreds of years to grow a forest. If deforestation is continued at this rate, then there would be no wood left on the Earth. Hence, wood is an exhaustible source of energy.

**16 A. Question**

Classify the following into renewable and non-renewable sources of energy:

Coal, Wind, Tides, Petroleum, Wood, Natural gas

**Answer**

Renewable source of energy - wind, tides, wood.

**16 B. Question**

Non- Renewable source of energy - coal, petroleum, natural gas.

**Answer**

The above classification is based on the fact that renewable sources are inexhaustible, whereas non-renewable sources are exhaustible.

**17. Question**

Coal is said to be formed from the wood of trees. Why then is coal considered to be a non-renewable sources of energy whereas wood is a renewable sources of energy?

**Answer**

Coal is considered to be a non-renewable source of energy whereas wood is a renewable source of energy because coal is formed when dead plants got buried under the earth for a long period of time. It took millions of years to be replenished. So coal is considered to be non renewable source of energy.

**Long Answer Type Questions-Pg-122**

**18 A. Question**

What is a fuel? Give five examples of fuels.

**Answer**

A fuel is a substance which is burn to produce heat energy. Wood, Coal, LPG, Diesel are some common examples of fuel.

**18 B. Question**

What are the characteristics of an ideal fuel (or good fuel)?

**Answer**

The characteristics of an ideal fuel are:

It must have high calorific value.

It must burn without releasing any smoke or toxic gases.

It need to have proper ignition temperature.

It should be inexpensive and easily accessible.

**18 C. Question**

The calorific value and ignition temperature of fuel A are 55 kJ/g and 80oC, respectively. These values for fuel B are 80 kJ/g and 10°C, respectively. On burning, the fuel A produces CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O while the fuel B produces CO<sub>2</sub>, CO and SO<sub>2</sub>. Give three points of relative advantages and disadvantages of these two fuels.

**Answer**

Fuel A:

Advantages:

No toxic gases are released.

Proper ignition temperature of around 80°C.

Disadvantages:

It has a lower calorific value of 55kJ/g.

Fuel B:

Advantages:

It has a high calorific value of 80kJ/g.

Disadvantages:

It releases toxic gases like CO and SO<sub>2</sub>.

It has a very low ignition temperature of 10°C.

### **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)-Pg-122**

#### **19. Question**

An example of a renewable sources of energy is :

- A. Petrol
- B. natural gas
- C. biogas
- D. kerosene

**Answer**

As it is prepared from the animal dung, vegetable waste, etc.

#### **20. Question**

A non-renewable sources of energy is:

- A. Wood
- B. alcohol
- C. hydrogen gas
- D. natural gas

**Answer**

As it is a fossil fuel.

#### **21. Question**

Which of the following is not a renewable sources of energy?

- A. wind
- B. flowing water
- C. fossil fuels
- D. fuel wood

**Answer**

As they take millions of years to be replenished again hence, considered non-renewable source of energy.

**22. Question**

A good fuel is one which process :

- A. high calorific value and low ignition temperature
- B. high calorific value and high ignition temperature
- C. high calorific value and moderate ignition temperature
- D. low calorific value and moderate ignition temperature

**Answer**

As it is the quality of an idle fuel.

**23. Question**

The fuel having a calorific value of 55 kJ/g is likely to be :

- A. bio gas
- B. methane gas
- C. hydrogen gas
- D. natural gas

**Answer**

It is present as a major component in biogas.

**24. Question**

A newly planted sapling usually grows and matures into a tree in more than:

- A. 50 years
- B. 25 years
- C. 45 years
- D. 15 years

**Answer**

A sapling is a tree seedling that has grown sufficiently to be planted in a Tree Patch.

**25. Question**

Which of the following fuels has the high calorific value ?

- A. natural gas
- B. methane gas
- C. hydrogen gas
- D. bio gas

**Answer**

Hydrogen has a calorific value of 15000Kj/kg.

**26. Question**

The fuel having the lowest calorific value is?

- A. coal
- B. wood
- C. charcoal
- D. kerosene

**Answer**

Calorific value of wood in dry state 3500kj/Kg and natural state 1500kj/Kg.

**27. Question**

There are four fuels which all contain only carbon and hydrogen. The fuel having highest calorific value will be one which has:

- A. more of carbon but less of hydrogen
- B. less of carbon but more of hydrogen
- C. equal proportions of carbon and hydrogen
- D. less of carbon as well as less of hydrogen

**Answer**

As carbon has a low calorific value so it would decrease the calorific value of the fuel if present in more amount, whereas Hydrogen has high calorific value so it would increase the calorific value of the fuel if present in excess.



### 28. Question

One of the following is not a characteristic of a good fuel. This is:

- A. high calorific
- B. no emission of smoke
- C. smooth burning
- D. high ignition temperature

### Answer

A Good fuel require low or at least moderate ignition temperature.

### 29. Question

Which of the following is not a fossil fuel?

- A. coal
- B. petroleum gas
- C. biogas
- D. Natural gas

### Answer

This is because Biogas isn't prepared from the remains of plants and animals whereas fossils fuels are prepared from the remains of plants and animals.

## Questions Based on High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)-Pg-123

### 30. Question

The calorific values of three fuels A, B and C are 33 KJ/g, 150 KJ/g, respectively. A is solid, B is liquid and C is a gas at room temperature. On combustion, both A and B produces carbon dioxide while C explodes forming steam. B and C leave no residue after combustion while A leaves behind some solid residue. Which one of the three fuels is the most ideal? Give two reasons to support your answer.

### Answer

Fuel B is the most ideal fuel due to the following main reasons:

- (i) As it leaves no residue on burning like the other two.
- (ii) As an ideal fuel it has a high calorific value of 150 KJ/g.
- (iii) Moreover it does not burn explosively.

### 31. Question

Calorific value and ignition temperature of fuel X are 75 kJ/g and 200C respectively. These values for fuel Y are 50 kJ/g and 750C respectively. On burning, the fuel Y produces only CO<sub>2</sub> while fuel X produces CO<sub>2</sub> and CO. Which of the two is a better fuel? Give two reasons to support your answer.

**Answer**

Fuel Y is a better fuel due to the following main reasons:

- (i) Y has a moderate ignition temperature of 75°C
- (ii) As it do not produce any harmful gas (like CO) while burning.

**32. Question**

The calorific values of five fuels A, B, C, D and E are given below:

- (A) 48 kJ/g
- (B) 17 kJ/g
- (C) 150 kJ/g
- (D) 50 kJ/g
- (E) 30kJ/g

Which of the fuels could be: (i) cooking gas (ii) alcohol (iii) wood (iv) hydrogen (v) kerosene ?

**Answer**

- (i) D (calorific value of cooking gas)
- (ii) E (calorific value of alcohol)
- (iii) B (calorific value of wood)
- (iv) C (calorific value of Hydrogen)
- (v) A (calorific value of kerosene)

**33. Question**

Arrange the following fuels in the order of decreasing calorific values (keeping the fuels with highest calorific value first):

Biogas, Kerosene, Wood, Petrol, Hydrogen gas, Methane

**Answer**

Hydrogen gas>Methane> Petrol > Kerosene > Biogas > Wood

Hydrogen has the highest calorific value where as wood has the lowest calorific value.

### 34. Question

Arrange the following fuels in order of increasing calorific values (keeping the fuels with lowest calorific value first):

LPG, Coal, Alcohol, Dung cakes, Diesel

#### Answer

Dung cakes < Coal < Alcohol < Diesel < LPG

Dung cakes have the lowest calorific value where as LPG has the highest calorific value among them)

### 35. Question

Most of the fuels contain carbon as one of the constituents. Name a fuel which has very high calorific value but does not contain carbon.

#### Answer

Hydrogen is the fuel which has a very high calorific value and do not contain any carbon)

## Very Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-130

### 1. Question

Name the product of petroleum that is used to drive heavy vehicles.

#### Answer

Diesel is the product of petroleum that is used to drive heavy vehicles. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of crude oil.

### 2. Question

Give one example of a good domestic fuel.

#### Answer

LPG i.e. Liquefied petroleum fuel. LPG is prepared by refining petroleum or "wet" natural gas, and is almost entirely derived from fossil fuel sources, being manufactured during the refining of petroleum.

### 3. Question

Name any one hydrocarbon fraction obtained during the fractional distillation of petroleum which is used as a domestic fuel.

#### Answer

Kerosene is one of the hydrocarbon fraction obtained during the fractional distillation of petroleum and used as a domestic fuel. It is widely used as a fuel in

industry and households.

#### **4. Question**

What are the various fuels which are used to generate electricity in a thermal power plant?

#### **Answer**

Fuels that are used to generate electricity in a thermal power plant are Coal, oil and gas.

#### **5. Question**

Name any four fractions obtained from petroleum which are used as fuels.

#### **Answer**

Various fractions obtained during the fractional distillation (refining) of petroleum (or crude oil). Few of them are:

Diesel, Petrol, Kerosene, Petroleum gas etc.

#### **6. Question**

What is the composition of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)?

#### **Answer**

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is made up of a combination of propane, butane, and trace amounts of other chemicals, including pentane. Butane comprises slightly less than 70 percent of the gas. Propane comprises nearly 29 percent of the gas, leaving just over 1 percent for the trace components.

#### **7. Question**

Which gaseous fuel is being used increasingly in transport vehicles like cars and buses these days?

#### **Answer**

Compressed natural gas (CNG) which is a methane stored at high pressure is being used increasingly in transport vehicles in place of gasoline (petrol), Diesel fuel and propane/LPG.

#### **8. Question**

Write the full form of: (i) LPG (ii) CNG.

#### **Answer**

(i) LPG stands for Liquefied Petroleum Gas. They are flammable mixtures of hydrocarbon gases used as fuel.

(ii) CNG stands for Compressed Natural Gas. It is methane stored at high pressure.

### **9. Question**

What is the main constituent of:

(i) Petroleum gas

(ii) Natural gas

### **Answer**

(i) The main constituent of petroleum gas is butane which is often abused as an inhalant.

(ii) The main constituent of natural gas is methane. It constitutes about 75% of the mixture.

### **10. Question**

Name the component which is found in natural gas as well as in biogas.

### **Answer**

Methane is found in both natural gas and biogas. In biogas it is about 50-65% whereas in natural gas it is around 75%.

### **11. Question**

State two important uses of natural gas.

### **Answer**

Uses of natural gas are:

i) Natural gas is a fossil fuel used as a source of energy for heating, cooking, and electricity generation.

ii) It is also used as a chemical feedstock in the manufacture of plastics and other commercially important organic chemicals.

### **12. Question**

State one important use of CNG these days.

### **Answer**

CNG combustion produces fewer undesirable gases than other fuels. It is safer than other fuels in the event of a spill. Hence, CNG is mostly used as a fuel in transport vehicles these days.

### **13. Question**

Complete the following sentence:

Domestic gas cylinders like Indane contain mainly .....

**Answer**

Butane

### **Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-131**

#### **14. Question**

Explain why, natural gas is considered to be a good fuel.

**Answer**

Natural gas is primarily made of methane (the lightest hydrocarbon). It burns more cleanly than other fossil fuels, emitting lower levels of harmful emissions such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrous oxides. It produces less greenhouse gases than other fossil fuels do. Hence, Natural gas is considered to be a good fuel.

#### **15. Question**

What is meant by conventional sources of energy? Write the names of two conventional sources of energy.

**Answer**

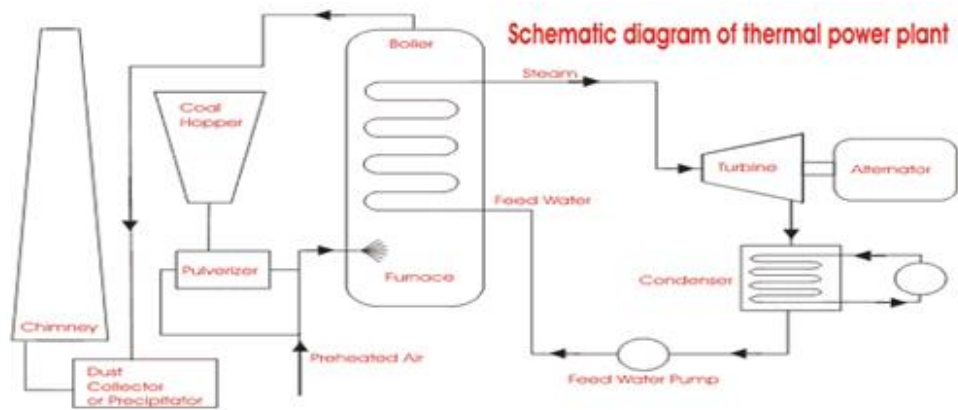
The conventional sources of energy are generally non-renewable sources of energy, which are being used since a long time. These sources of energy are being used extensively in such a way that their known reserves have been depleted to a great extent. Coal, oil and natural gas are a few examples of it.

#### **16. Question**

Explain the principle of working of a thermal power plant. Draw a labeled diagram to illustrate your answer.

**Answer**

In a thermal power plant, the heat that is generated by combustion of coal is used to boil water to form steam. Then, the steam, being at high temperature and pressure, rotates the turbine and its shaft, which drives the generator to produce electricity.



### 17. Question

What is the disadvantage of burning fossil fuels?

### Answer

The disadvantages of burning fossil fuels are:

- Fossil fuels have had a good run, but they're on their last legs.
- Fossil fuels release carbon dioxide when they burn, which adds to the greenhouse effect and increases global warming.
- Combustion of fossil fuels releases acidic gases.
- The burning of fossil fuels produce smoke and leaves behind a lot of ash.

### 18. Question

Write a short note on the pollution caused by burning fossils fuels.

### Answer

Most fossil fuels are burned to turn into energy, and the gasses released into the air by burning, in turn causes air and water pollution. Gases released by the burning of fossil fuels include carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides and hydrocarbons. In the air, these gases become a carcinogen, which can be inhaled and can also mix with falling rain to form acid rain. Also, burning of fossil fuels produces smoke and a lot of ash.

### 19. Question

What are the various steps which can be taken to control (or reduce) pollution caused by burning fossil fuels?

### Answer

We can reduce pollution by fossil fuels by following ways:

- We can reduce the consumptions of fossil fuels globally, by using less energy as an individual.

- By using more efficient machines that will emit less pollutant.
- By introducing techniques of treating the pollutant before emitting in the atmosphere.
- By using alternative safer, eco- friendly technologies.

### **20. Question**

If you could use any sources of energy for heating your food, which one would you use and why?

#### **Answer**

If I could use any sources of energy for heating my food, I would prefer LPG i.e. Liquefied Petroleum Gas because as an idle fuel it has a high calorific value and burns with smokeless flame.

### **21. Question**

Why is LPG considered a good fuel?

#### **Answer**

Liquefied Petroleum Gas is considered a good fuel because of the following reasons:

- a) LPG has a high calorific value. The calorific value of LPG is about 50 kJ/g.
- b) It is a very neat and clean domestic fuel. It burns with a smokeless flame and hence does not cause pollution.
- c) It does not produce any poisonous gases on combustion.
- d) LPG is easy to handle and convenient to store.

### **22. Question**

Why is LPG considered a better fuel than coal?

#### **Answer**

LPG is better than Coal in the following points:

- a) It can be easily transported to our homes through pipelines.
- b) It has a high calorific value.
- c) It does not leave a solid residue and neither forms harmful gases.
- d) It is easy to store.
- e) It is readily available.
- f) It has a low ignition point.



g) It burns at a moderate rate and its combustion is controllable using a knob.

### **23. Question**

Why is the leakage of LPG detected easily although it is odorless? State the steps to be taken in case its leakage is detected in the kitchen.

#### **Answer**

In order to detect the leakage, a foul smelling substance called ethyl mercaptane is added to the LPG. With that strong pungent smell, we can easily know if there is a leak.

In case of LPG leakage in the kitchen, following steps must be taken:

- a) The door and windows should be opened to allow the gas to escape.
- b) The source of gas leakage should be checked and then set right with the help of a gas mechanic.

### **Long Answer Type Questions-Pg-131**

#### **24 A. Question**

What are fossil fuels? Give three examples of fossil fuels.

#### **Answer**

The fuels that are formed from the remains of dead plants and animals that lived millions of years ago are called fossil fuels. For e.g.: coal, petroleum, diesel, etc.

#### **24 B. Question**

Describe how fossil fuels were formed.

#### **Answer**

When the ancient plants and animals died, they decomposed and became buried under layers and layers of mud, rock, and sand. Eventually, hundreds and sometimes thousands of feet of earth covered them. In some areas, the decomposing materials were covered by ancient seas, then the seas dried up and receded. Hence, these materials away from the reach of oxygen, got converted into fossil fuels due to the chemical effects of pressure, heat and bacteria.

#### **24 C. Question**

Explain how, sun is considered to be the ultimate sources of fossil fuels.

#### **Answer**

The sun is the ultimate source of almost all kinds of energy on earth, either directly or indirectly. Fossil fuels are the transformed forms of plants and animals which once lived on the earth and grew capturing the energy of the sun. Biomass is a product of photosynthesis where the sun has the major role. Hydro-

electricity depends upon the water cycle which again is dependent on solar radiation. Similarly, wind energy, tidal power, wave power all, in some way or other, and depend on the sun.

**24 D. Question**

Which fossil fuels were formed by the buried remains of large land plants?

**Answer**

Petroleum and natural gas are such fuels.

**24 E. Question**

Which fossil fuel was formed by the buried remains of large land plants?

**Answer**

Coal

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)-Pg-131**

**25. Question**

The main constituent of petroleum gas is:

- A. methane
- B. ethane
- C. butane
- D. propane

**Answer**

Petroleum gas consist mainly of butane with a very small amount of ethane and propane.

**26. Question**

The natural gas consist mainly of:

- A. methane
- B. ethane
- C. Propane
- D. butane

**Answer**

Typically if we see then natural gas consist 90% of methane.

### 27. Question

Which of the following is not produced by the burning of fossils fuels?

- A. nitrogen gas
- B. sulphur oxide
- C. sodium oxides
- D. carbon oxides

### Answer

Burning of fossil fuels release various gasses like sulphur oxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, etc.

### 28. Question

The product of petroleum used to drive heavy vehicles like truck is:

- A. petrol
- B. kerosene
- C. diesel
- D. petroleum gas

### Answer

Diesel fuel in general is any liquid fuel used in diesel engines, whose fuel ignition takes place, without any spark, as a result of compression of the inlet air mixture and then injection of fuel.

### 29. Question

The aviation fuel which is used in the engines of jet aeroplanes is:

- A. diesel
- B. kerosene
- C. petrol
- D. CNG

### Answer

Kerosene, also known as paraffin, lamp oil and coal oil (an obsolete term), is a combustible hydrocarbon liquid which is derived from petroleum, widely used as a fuel in industry as well as households.

### 30. Question

The ultimate sources of energy stored in fossil fuels is:

- A. moon
- B. earth
- C. sun
- D. sea

**Answer**

Since plants and animals' existence depends on the sun directly or indirectly and fossil fuels are formed due to the remains of plants and animals hence, we can say that sun is the ultimate source of energy stored in fossil fuels.

**31. Question**

Which of the following is not a fossil sources of energy?

- A. kerosene oil
- B. cow- dung cakes
- C. CNG
- D. coal

**Answer**

It is the excretion of a cow and not the remains of dead and decaying plants and animals.

**32. Question**

The fuel which is not used at thermal power plants is:

- A. coal
- B. uranium
- C. natural gas
- D. fuel gas

**Answer**

It is a nuclear fuel used at nuclear power plants.

**33. Question**

LPG consists mainly of:

- A. butane

- B. ethane
- C. butanone
- D. methane

**Answer**

Liquified Petroleum Gas contains 60% of butane.

**34. Question**

Coke is more valuable when used

- A. as a fuel for industrial
- B. as an oxidizing agent
- C. as a reducing agent
- D. as a fuel in domestic ovens

**Answer**

This is because it is a non-metal and it combines with oxygen and forms its gaseous non-metallic oxides.

**35. Question**

Coal is more valuable when used:

- A. coal gas
- B. electricity
- C. oil
- D. charcoal

**Answer**

As charcoal do not produces smoke while burning and has a low ignition temperature and high calorific value.

**36. Question**

One of the following does not contribute to acid rain. That is:

- A. nitrogen monoxide
- B. sulphur dioxide
- C. carbon monoxide
- D. carbon dioxide

### **Answer**

Acid rain is a rain or any other form of precipitation that is unusually acidic, meaning that it possesses elevated levels of hydrogen ions (low pH).

### **Questions Based on High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)-Pg-132**

#### **37. Question**

Fossil fuels are energy rich compounds of an element X which were originally made by the plants with the help of sun's energy.

(a) Name the element X

(b) Name another element which is usually found in combination with X in fossil fuels.

### **Answer**

(a) X is carbon

(b) Hydrogen is another element which is usually found in combination with carbon in Fossil fuels.

#### **38. Question**

The energy in petrol originally came from the Sun. Explain how it got into petrol.

### **Answer**

Fossil fuels are obtained from remains of animals and plants under the earth over a period of millions of years these existed and grew due to sun's energy thus the ultimate source of fossil fuels can be considered to be the sun's energy.

#### **39. Question**

A substance X is added to LPG cylinders while filling so as to make the detection of leakage of LPG from the cylinders easy.

(a) Name the substance X

(b) How does substance X make the detection of leakage of LPG easy?

### **Answer**

(a) X is Ethyl mercaptan

(b) Ethyl mercaptan has a foul smell which can be detected easily at the time of leakage of LPG.

#### **40. Question**

The pollution of air caused by burning petroleum fuels (like petrol and diesel) in vehicles can be controlled by fitting a device X in the exhaust system of vehicles.

(a) Name the device X

(b) How does this device help in controlling air pollution ?

**Answer**

(a) Catalytic converter- A catalytic converter is an emissions control device that converts toxic gases and pollutants in exhaust gas to less toxic pollutants by catalyzing a redox reaction (an oxidation and a reduction reaction)

(b) It helps in controlling air pollution by changing poisonous carbon monoxide into non-poisonous carbon dioxide and also converts harmful nitrogen oxides into harmless nitrogen gas.

**Very Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-140**

**1. Question**

A hydro-power plant converts one form of energy into another. Name the two forms of energy.

**Answer**

A hydroelectric power station converts the kinetic energy of flowing or falling water into electrical energy that can be used in homes and businesses.

**2. Question**

What type of energy is possessed by flowing water?

**Answer**

Kinetic energy is possessed by flowing water.

**3. Question**

Flowing water can rotate a turbine. Which type of energy is used up by the turbine?

**Answer**

Kinetic energy of flowing water is used up by the turbine and later it is converted into electrical energy.

**4. Question**

Name the original source of wind energy.

**Answer**

Sun is the original source of wind energy. The sun's radiation warms different parts of the earth at different rates. The result of this uneven heating is atmospheric change. Hot air rises, leaving decreased atmospheric pressure near

the earth's surface, and cool air is drawn in to replace it. The result of this air exchange is wind.

### **5. Question**

What should be the minimum wind speed for the satisfactory working of a wind-powered electric generator?

### **Answer**

15km/hr should be the minimum wind speed for the satisfactory working of a wind-powered electric generator.

### **6. Question**

Write one use of wind energy

(a) In the past

(b) At present.

### **Answer**

a) In the past wind energy was used in the flour mills.

b) In the present days wind energy is mainly used for generating the electricity through wind-powered generators.

### **7. Question**

Why is the copper tube of a solar water heater painted black from outside?

### **Answer**

The copper tube is painted black to improve their ability to absorb thermal energy. Black reflects the least amount of radiation (about 3%) of any color, and therefore absorbs almost all the radiation energy to which it is exposed.

### **8. Question**

What type of reactions occurring inside the sun produces solar energy?

### **Answer**

Nuclear fusion reactions occur inside sun that produces solar energy. This reaction, converts hydrogen atoms into helium.

### **9. Question**

Name some of the solar energy devices.

### **Answer**

Solar panel, Solar charge controller, Solar inverter, Solar micro-inverter, Solar cable, Photovoltaic mounting system, etc are some of the solar energy devices.



### 10. Question

What type of reflector is used in a box-type solar cooker?

#### Answer

plane mirror with high specular reflectivity is used as a reflector in box-type solar cooker to concentrate light from the sun on to a small cooking area.

### 11. Question

What is the range of temperature which can be achieved in a box-type solarcooker in two to three hours?

#### Answer

The range of temperature which can be achieved in a box-type solarcooker in two to three hours is from 100°C to 140°C.

### 12. Question

Name the devices which converts sunlight into electricity.

#### Answer

Solar cells convert sunlight into electricity. It is a form of photoelectric cell.

### 13. Question

How much solar energy will be received by 1 m<sup>2</sup> area in one hour if the solar constant be 1.4 kW/m<sup>2</sup>?

#### Answer

From the solar constant we deduce that

1.4 kW of power is incident upon every 1m<sup>2</sup> of area.

i.e the total energy incident in 1 hr over an area of 1 m<sup>2</sup> will be = 1.4 kW x 1 hr

(Since  $P=E/t$  or  $E=P \times t$ )

Hence, energy = 1.4 kWh

Solar energy received by 1 m<sup>2</sup> area in one hour (or 3600 s) = 1.4 x 3600 = 5040 kJ

### 14. Question

Fill in the following blanks with suitable words :

A solar cell converts ..... energy into ..... energy.

#### Answer

solar energy into electrical energy.

### **Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-140**

#### **15 A. Question**

What is the difference between a thermal power plant and hydro power plant?

#### **Answer**

The main difference between Thermal Power plant and Hydro Power plant are: The thermal power is produced by burning coal, petroleum or natural gas in thermal generator whereas the Hydro-electricity or Hydro power is derived from the force of running water by means of dynamo driven by hydro-turbine.

#### **15 B. Question**

Which of the two causes serious air pollution and how?

#### **Answer**

Among them, thermal power plant causes serious air pollution because it emits harmful gases like nitrogen oxide, sulphur dioxide and fly-ash into the air.

#### **16. Question**

Compare the sun and the fossil fuels as the sources of energy.

#### **Answer**

Coal and petroleum are fossil fuels they are obtained from deep under Earth's crust. They are directly available to human beings for use. Therefore fossil fuels are the direct source of energy. But these are limited in amount also they are non-renewable.

Sun is also a direct source of energy. But it is renewable source of energy. The Sun has been shining for several years and will continue billions of years more. Solar energy is available free of cost to all in unlimited amount.

#### **17. Question**

What kind of mirror, concave, convex or plane, would be best suitable for use in a solar cooker? why?

#### **Answer**

A concave mirror would be best suited for use in a solar cooker. When a concave mirror reflector is attached to a solar cooker, it converges a large amount of Sun's heat radiations at its focus due to which a high temperature is produced at the focus area.

#### **18 A. Question**

Name that part of a box-type solar cooker which allows the sun's rays to enter the box but does not allow inside heat to go out.

**Answer**

The box is covered by a thick transparent sheet of glass. When the box is placed in the sunlight, the glass cover allows the infrared rays present in sunlight to pass into the box. Then these rays are absorbed by black surface of the box and the box becomes hot. But, after sometime when the black surface becomes hot it starts radiating out heat in the form of infrared rays. But, the glass sheet cover placed over the box does not allow the heat radiated by the black surface to go out from the box. In this way, the glass cover enables the cooker to entrap the heat inside it.

**18 B. Question**

Explain why, a plane mirror reflector is used in a box-type solar cooker.

**Answer**

Usually, a plane mirror reflector is attached on the top of the box. This is because the plane mirror reflector increases the efficiency of solar cooker by reflecting more and more sunlight inside the box.

**19. Question**

What are the advantages and disadvantage of using a solar cooker?

**Answer**

Advantages of using a solar cooker are:

- a) There is no cost of fuel.
- b) It is environment friendly and there is no residue like ash etc.
- c) Cooking is hygienic and nutritious.

Disadvantages of using a solar cooker are:

- a) The cooking is slow.
- b) It cannot be used at all times.
- c) A solar cooker can perform only limited functions.
- d) Solar cookers have limited utility at the places where sunlight is less as in polar regions or where there are too much rains.

**20 A. Question**

What is a solar cell? Draw the labeled diagram of a solar cell.

**Answer**

A solar cell or photovoltaic cell, is an electrical device that converts the energy of light directly into electricity by the photovoltaic effect, which is a physical and chemical phenomenon.

### **20 B. Question**

Name the semi-conductor material which is usually used for making solar cells.

#### **Answer**

Silicon is usually used for making solar cells.

### **20 C. Question**

Write the uses of solar cells.

#### **Answer**

Uses of solar cells are:

- Solar cells are very useful in powering space vehicles such as satellites and telescopes (e.g. Hubble).
- solar cells see wide use as an off-grid energy source.
- To provide electricity to remote areas where normal electricity transmission lines do not exist.
- To provide electricity to light houses.

### **21. Question**

State the advantage and disadvantage of using solar cells.

#### **Answer**

Advantages of using solar cells are:

- Electricity produced by solar cells is clean and silent.
- Photovoltaic systems are quiet and visually unobtrusive.
- Small-scale solar plants can take advantage of unused space on rooftops of existing buildings.
- Solar energy is a locally available renewable resource.

Disadvantage of using solar cells are:

- Some toxic chemicals, like cadmium and arsenic, are used in the PV production process.
- Solar energy is somewhat more expensive to produce.

●Solar power is a variable energy source, with energy production dependent on the sun.

## 22. Question

What is a solar cell panel? For what purpose is it used? State its two main advantages.

### Answer

Solar panels are devices that convert light into electricity. They are called "solar" panels because most of the time, the most powerful source of light available is the Sun, called Sol by astronomers. Two main advantages of using solar panels are:

- a) It provides much more electric power than a single solar cell.
- b) It is used to provide electricity in remote and inaccessible rural areas.

## 23 A. Question

What is solar constant? What is the value of solar constant?

### Answer

Solar constant is the rate at which energy reaches the earth's surface from the sun, usually taken to be 1,388 watts per square metre.

Its value is  $1.4\text{kJ/s/m}^2$ .

## 23 B. Question

If the energy received by  $5\text{ m}^2$  area in 10 minutes is 4200 kJ, calculate the value of solar constant.

### Answer

Area,  $A=5\text{ m}^2$

Time,  $t=10\text{ min}$

$=600\text{sec}$

$E=4200\text{ kJ}$

Solar constant  $=E/(A \times t)$

$=4200/(5 \times 600)$

$=1.4\text{ kJ/s/m}^2$

## 24. Question

How has the traditional use of energy of flowing water been modified for our convenience?

**Answer**

Traditionally, waterfalls were used as a source of potential energy in which water is allowed to fall on the blades of the turbine where the rotatory motion of the blades of the turbine is converted into electrical energy. But waterfalls are few in number therefore water dams have been constructed. Nowadays, hydro-electric power stations are used in order to harness potential energy of stored water.

**25. Question**

How has the traditional use of wind energy been modified for our convenience?

**Answer**

Earlier, the windmills were used to harness wind energy to do mechanical work such as lifting or drawing water from a well. But now a day's windmills are used to generate electricity. In windmills the rotatory motion of the blades turns the blades of turbine to generate electricity.

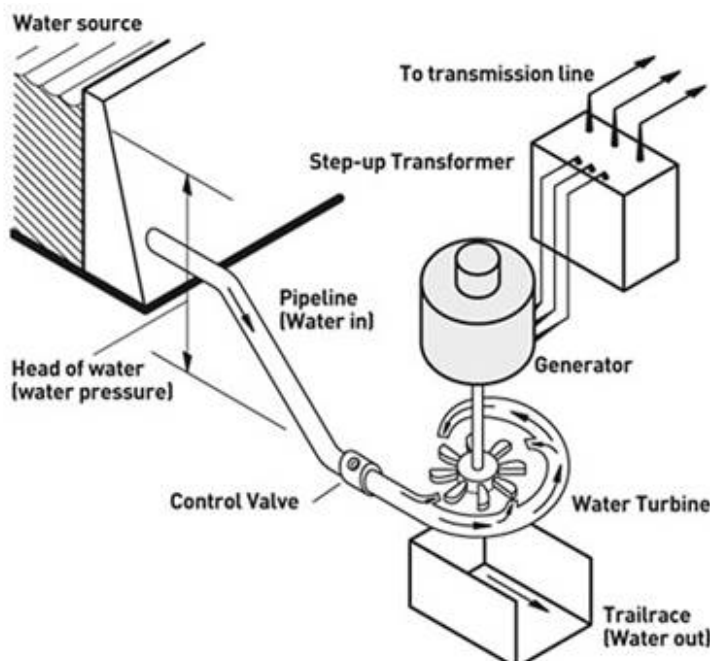
**Long Answer Type Questions-Pg-141**

**26 A. Question**

What is hydro electricity? Explain the basic principle of generation of hydroelectricity with the help of a labeled diagram.

**Answer**

As the name indicates hydroelectricity is the electricity that is produced through water. Conservation of energy is the basic principle that is used for the generation of hydroelectricity which is explained in the following diagram:



## 26 B. Question

State two advantage of producing hydroelectricity.

### Answer

The two advantages of using hydroelectricity are:

- i) Hydropower is fueled by water, so it's a clean fuel source, meaning it won't pollute the air like power plants that burn fossil fuels.
- ii) Hydroelectric power is a domestic source of energy, allowing each state to produce their own energy without being reliant on international fuel sources.

## 26 C. Question

State two disadvantage of producing hydroelectricity.

### Answer

Disadvantages:

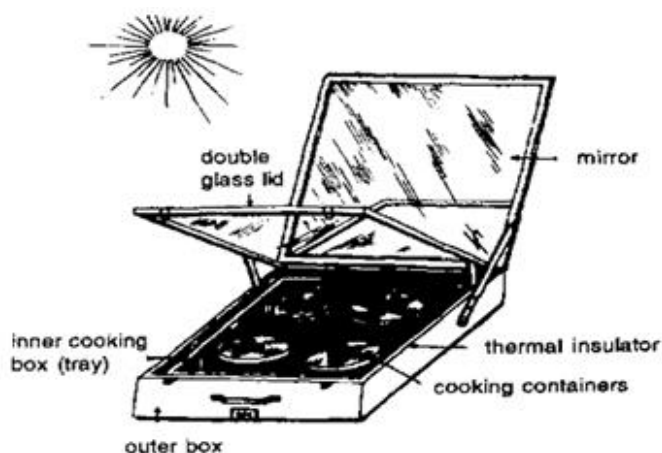
- i) Hydroelectricity plants are very expensive.
- ii) The building of dams for hydroelectric power can also cause a lot of water access problems.

## 27 A. Question

With the help of a labeled diagram, explain the construction and working of a solar cooker.

### Answer

Solar cookers vary in design, but many feature a chamber lined with reflective surfaces, such as aluminum foil and a clear, plastic or glass window, through which the sunlight enters. When sunlight passes through plastic or glass, its spectrum shifts, and much of the ultraviolet radiation is filtered out. However, this filtered light transforms into heat, which raises the temperature inside the solar cooker.



### **27 B. Question**

Why is the solar cooker box painted black from inside?

#### **Answer**

As we know that dark colors are a good conductor of heat. Therefore to absorb a large amount of heat solar cookers are painted black.

### **27 C. Question**

Why is the solar cooker box covered with a glass sheet?

#### **Answer**

When sunlight falls over the solar cooker top, the sun rays pass through the glass sheet cover and get absorbed inside the cooker box.

This glass sheet covers does not allow the solar energy to flow out in the form of radiant heat. Thus it traps more and more heat rays of the sun thereby producing greenhouse effect. That is why glass lid is used in the solar cooker.

### **28 A. Question**

What is wind? What type of energy is possessed by wind?

#### **Answer**

Wind is moving air and is caused by differences in air pressure within our atmosphere. Wind possesses a form of energy referred to as kinetic energy. Kinetic energy is energy of motion i.e. energy that a body possesses because it is in motion.

### **28 B. Question**

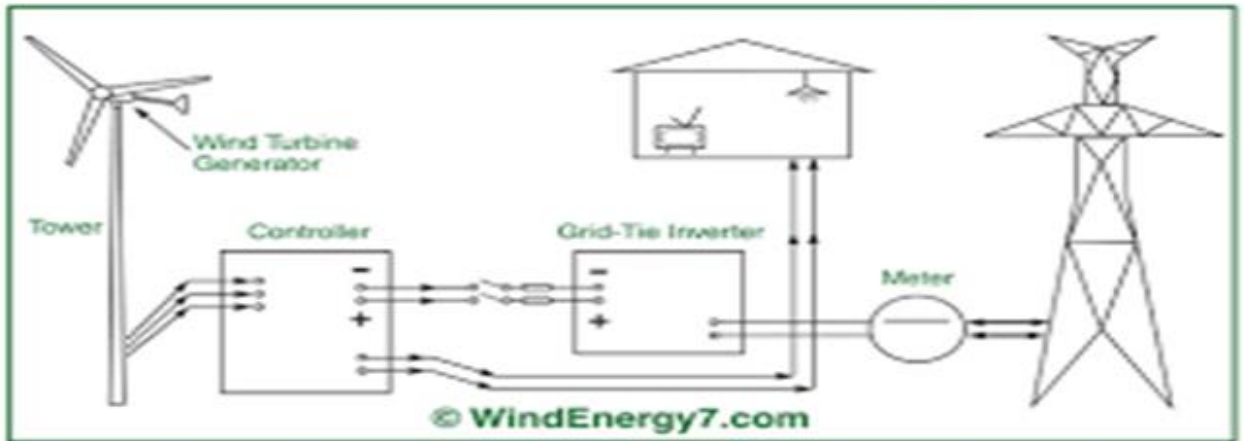
Explain how, wind energy can be used to generate electricity. Illustrate your answer with the help of a labeled diagram.

#### **Answer**

Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical power. This mechanical power can be used for specific tasks (such as grinding grain or pumping water) or a generator can convert this mechanical power into electricity.



## Grid-Tie Wind Turbine Systems



### 28 C. Question

State two advantage of using wind energy for generating electricity.

#### Answer

Advantages of using wind energy for generating electricity are:

- (i) Wind energy itself is both renewable and sustainable. The wind will never run out.
- (ii) Wind turbines have a relatively small land footprint.

### 28 D. Question

Mention two limitations of wind energy for generating electricity.

#### Answer

Limitations of wind energy are

- (i) Wind energy has a similar drawback to solar energy in that it is not a constant energy source.
- (ii) Although costs are reducing over time, the installation of a wind turbine is considered expensive.

## Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)-Pg-141

### 29. Question

A solar water heater cannot be used to get hot water on:

- A. a sunny day
- B. a cloud day
- C. a hot day

D. a windy day

**Answer**

At it won't get the sufficient sunlight to create greenhouse effect.

**30. Question**

At a hydro power plant:

A. kinetic energy possessed by stored water is converted into electrical energy

B. electricity is extracted from water

C. water is converted into steam to turn turbines and produces electricity.

D. potential energy possessed by stored water is converted into electricity.

**Answer**

A hydro power plant is a complex of installations and equipment that is used to convert the energy of a stream of water into electrical energy.

**31. Question**

The part of box-type solar cooker which is responsible for producing greenhouse effect is:

A. plane mirror reflector

B. black coating inside the box

C. glass sheet cover

D. utensils placed in the cooker box

**Answer**

As it traps the absorbed radiations inside trapping more and more heat.

**32. Question**

Solar cells are made of:

A. conductors

B. insulators

C. semi-conductors

D. super-conductors

**Answer**

Because in semiconductors, the energy band gap is quite less. The photons can easily eject the electrons out of it provided the energy of the electrons is more than the threshold energy required.

### 33. Question

The value of solar constant is

- A. 1.4 kWh
- B. 1.4 kW/m
- C. 1.4 kW/m<sup>2</sup>
- D. 1.4 kW/m<sup>3</sup>

### Answer

The solar constant, is the conventional name for the mean solar electromagnetic radiation (the solar irradiance) per unit area that would be incident on a plane perpendicular to the rays, at a distance of one astronomical unit (AU) from the Sun (roughly the mean distance from the Sun to the Earth).

### 34. Question

The radiations present in sunlight which make a solar cooker work are

- A. visible light rays
- B. ultraviolet rays
- C. cosmic rays
- D. infrared rays

### Answer

Infrared radiation, or simply infrared or IR, is electromagnetic radiation (EMR) with longer wavelengths than those of visible light, and is therefore invisible.

### 35. Question

In order to make an efficient solar cooker, the cover box should be made of :

- A. transparent plastic sheet
- B. shining aluminium sheet
- C. butter paper sheet
- D. transparent glass sheet

### Answer

As it do not allows the absorbed radiations to pass out hence, traping out more and more heat.

### 36. Question

The minimum speed of wind necessary for the satisfactory working of a wind generator to produce electricity is about :

- A. 15 km/h
- B. 25km/h
- C. 35km/h
- D. 45km/h

### Answer

A wind turbine is a device that converts the wind's kinetic energy into electrical power.

### 37. Question

If the solar constant is  $1.4 \text{ kW/m}^2$ , then the solar energy received by  $1 \text{ m}^2$  area in one hour is :

- A. 5040 J
- B. 504.0 Kj
- C. 5040 Kj
- D. 5.04 Kj

### Answer

From the solar constant we deduce that

$1.4 \text{ kW}$  of power is incident upon every  $1\text{m}^2$  of area.

i.e. the total energy incident in 1 hr over an area of  $1 \text{ m}^2$  will be

$$= 1.4 \text{ kW} \times 1 \text{ hr}$$

(Since  $P=E/t$  or  $E=P \times t$ )

Hence, energy =  $1.4 \text{ kWh}$

Converting into Kj we get 5040 Kj)

### 38. Question

A solar cooker may not cook food if :

- A. the solar cooker is not placed in the shade

- B. the glass sheet cover of solar cooker is not closed
- C. a convex mirror reflector is not used
- D. the food containers of insulating material are not used

**Answer**

Glass sheet covers does not allow the solar energy to flow out in the form of radiant heat. Thus it traps more and more heat rays of the sun thereby producing green house effect. That is why glass lid are closed in the solar cooker in order to trap more and more heat.

**Questions Based on High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)-Pg-142**

**39. Question**

A large coal-fired power station producers 2000 MW of electrical energy. A wind turbine with 33 m blades can produces 300 kW.

- (a) How many turbines would be needed to replace the power station?
- (b) Why, in actual practice, this number of turbines could not replace the coal-fired power station?

**Answer**

(a) Electrical energy produced by coal-fired plant,

$$= 2000\text{MW}$$

$$= 2000 \times 10^6\text{W}$$

Electrical energy produced by wind turbine

$$= 300\text{kW}$$

$$= 300 \times 10^3\text{W}$$

No. of wind turbine required,

$$= \frac{2000 \times 10^6}{300 \times 10^3} = 6666.6$$

Hence, 6667 wind turbines would be needed to replace the power station.

(b) In actual practice, this no. of wind turbines could not replace the coal-fired power plant because the efficiency of wind turbines keeps changing due to changes in wind speed but the efficiency of steam turbines used in coal-fired power stations remains the same.

**40. Question**

In a solar water heater, why is the storage tank placed at a higher level than the solar panel containing coils?

**Answer**

In a solar water heater, the storage tank placed at a higher level than the solar panel containing coils because hot water, being lighter and less denser, rises to the top.

**41. Question**

In many applications, solar cells are connected to rechargeable batteries. Why is this so?

**Answer**

The electricity that is produced by the solar cells during the day time is stored in the rechargeable batteries so that the produced electricity can be used later on, for instance, at night.

**42 A. Question**

Solar cells are used to provide the electric current to charge the batteries of a car driven by an electric motor. Describe the energy changes which take place.

**Answer**

At first, with the help of solar cells, solar energy is converted into electrical energy. Then, while charging the batteries this electrical energy gets converted into chemical energy.

Later, while using the batteries, chemical energy again gets converted into the electrical energy and then the electric motor converts electrical energy into kinetic energy.

**42 B. Question**

What difference would you expect in the charging of car batteries

(i) in bright sunlight

(ii) on a cloudy day

(iii) at night?

**Answer**

(i) Due to the large amount of solar energy, batteries of the car gets charged quickly.

(ii) As on a cloudy day less amount of sunlight is present therefore batteries charge up very slowly.

(iii) Due to the absence of light batteries do not charge up a tall.

**Very Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-148**

### **1. Question**

What substance is obtained as a residue when wood is burned in a limited supply of air?

#### **Answer**

Charcoal is obtained as a residue when wood is burned in a limited supply of air.

### **2. Question**

Name one source of energy which is not derived from solar energy directly or indirectly.

#### **Answer**

Geothermal energy is neither derived from the sun directly or indirectly. It is the heat present inside the earth.

### **3. Question**

What name is given to the heat energy obtained from hot rocks inside the earth?

#### **Answer**

Geothermal energy is the heat energy obtained from hot rocks inside the earth. It's clean and sustainable. Resources of geothermal energy range from the shallow ground to hot water and hot rock found a few miles beneath the Earth's surface, and down even deeper to the extremely high temperatures of molten rock called magma.

### **4. Question**

Name the agent which decomposes animal dung into biogas.

#### **Answer**

Anaerobic bacteria decomposes animal dung into biogas. It digests the animal dung into a closed system and produces the biogas.

### **5. Question**

Which component of biogas is used as a fuel?

#### **Answer**

Biogas contains 54-70% of methane which is used as a fuel.

### **6. Question**

Name the constituents of biogas.

#### **Answer**

The constituents of biogas are mentioned below along with their % Constitution:

Methane: 54 – 70%

Carbon dioxide: 27 – 45%

Nitrogen: 0.5 – 3%

Hydrogen: 1 – 10%

Carbon monoxide: 0.1%

Oxygen: 0.1%

Hydrogen sulfide: traces.

### **7. Question**

Which of the following is needed for the formation of biogas from cow-dung and which not?

Water, Oxygen

### **Answer**

Water is required in the formation of biogas from cow-dung. And biogas is produced in the absence of oxygen in a closed system.

### **8. Question**

Name the clean fuel which can be obtained from cow-dung.

### **Answer**

Biogas is the cleanest fuel that can be obtained from cow-dung. It typically refers to a mixture of different gases produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen.

### **9. Question**

Apart from cattle dung, what other substances can be added to a biogas plant?

### **Answer**

Apart from cattle dung, human excreta, agriculture wastes, vegetable wastes, poultry droppings, paper scrap etc. can also be added to a biogas plant. A biogas plant is an anaerobic digester that produces biogas.

### **10. Question**

Name any three forms of energy which could be harnessed from the sea.

### **Answer**

the three forms of energy are:

(i) Tidal energy



It is a form of hydropower that converts the energy obtained from tides into useful forms of power, mainly electricity.

(ii) Wave energy

It describes the process by which wind is used to generate electricity.

(iii) Ocean thermal energy

It is a process that can produce electricity by using the temperature difference between deep cold ocean water and warm tropical surface waters.

### **11. Question**

Write two forms in which solar energy manifests itself in sea.

#### **Answer**

Sea-waves energy and Ocean thermal energy manifests itself in sea.

### **12. Question**

Write the full form of OTE.

#### **Answer**

OTE stands for Ocean Thermal Energy. Ocean thermal energy is derived from the solar energy that is absorbed by the oceans.

### **13. Question**

What is the function of anaerobic micro-organisms such as anaerobic bacteria in a biogas plant?

#### **Answer**

Anaerobic bacteria help in the degradation of cow-dung in the presence of water but in the absence of oxygen and hence produces biogas. The most of the important bacteria involved in biogas production process are anaerobes.

### **14. Question**

State whether the following statement is true or false:

Tidal energy is one of the forms in which solar energy manifests itself in oceans.

#### **Answer**

False- Sea-waves energy and Ocean thermal energy are the forms of energy which solar energy manifests itself in oceans.

### **15. Question**

Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

(a) Biomass is another form in which ..... energy manifests itself.

(b) Tidal waves build up and recede ..... a day.

**Answer**

(a) solar (b) twice

### **Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-148**

#### **16 A. Question**

What is biomass? Give three examples of biomass.

**Answer**

Biomass is fuel that is developed from organic materials, a renewable and sustainable source of energy used to create electricity or other forms of power. Examples of biomass include landfill gas, wood, crops, garbage and alcohol fuels.

#### **16 B. Question**

Name the biomass which is still widely used as a source of heat energy in many households of country.

**Answer**

Wood is still widely used as a source of heat energy in many households of country.

#### **17. Question**

What are the two ways in which cow-dung can be used as a fuel? Which of them is better and why?

**Answer**

Two ways in which cow-dung can be used as a fuel are:

a) In the form of cow-dung cakes, which can be used directly as a fuel.

b) By preparing biogas from cow-dung.

#### **18. Question**

How is charcoal prepared? Explain why, charcoal is a better fuel than wood.

**Answer**

Charcoal is a lightweight, black residue, consisting of carbon and any remaining ash, obtained by removing water and other volatile constituents from animal and vegetation substances. Charcoal is usually produced by slow process-the heating of wood in the absence of oxygen.

Charcoal is better fuel than wood because: When the same amount of charcoal and wood are burnt, charcoal produces almost twice the heat produced by wood. Charcoal produces much less smoke than wood. Charcoal is a compact fuel that is more convenient to handle than wood.

### **19. Question**

Compare and contrast biomass and hydroelectricity as sources of energy.

#### **Answer**

Bio-mass is renewable sources of energy. Its mass is derived from dead plants and animal wastes. Therefore it is naturally replenished. Wood, gobar gas etc. are some of the examples of bio-mass.

Hydro-electricity is also renewable sources of energy. But it is obtained from the potential energy stored in water at a height. Energy from it can be produced again and again.

### **20. Question**

Why biogas is considered an ideal fuel for domestic use?

#### **Answer**

Biogas is considered as an ideal fuel due to the following reasons:

- a) It has an appropriate calorific value.
- b) It is easy to store, handle and transport.
- c) It is easily processed from cow dung and other waste materials.
- d) It has also an appropriate ignition temperature.
- e) It is also environment friendly and don't cause much harm to the environment.
- f) It burns smoothly and does not leave behind much residue. Infact it contains negligible non-volatile material.

### **21 A. Question**

Explain how tidal energy can be used to generate electricity.

#### **Answer**

During high tide, when the level of water in the sea is high, sea-water flows into the reservoir of the barrage and turns the turbines. The turbines then turn the generator and the electricity is produced. And during the low tide, when the level of sea-water is low, the sea-water stored in the barrage reservoir is allowed to flow out into the sea. This flowing water also turns the turbines and generates electricity.

## 21 B. Question

Why is tidal energy not likely to be a potential source of energy?

### Answer

The tidal energy is not likely to be a potential source of energy because:

(i) The rise and fall of sea-water during high and low tide is not so high to generate electricity on a large-scale.(ii) There are very few sites in the sea around the world that are suitable to build dams.(iii) Start up cost to build a tidal energy plant is high.

## 22. Question

State two ways in which the energy of sea-waves can be harnessed.

### Answer

Sea-waves energy can be harnessed by the following ways:

a) By setting up floating generators in the sea. They would move up and down with the sea-waves and their movement would drive the generators to generate electricity.

b) By letting the sea-waves move up and down inside large tubes so that when the waves move up, the air in the tubes is compressed and this compressed air can then be used to turn a turbine of a generator to produce electricity.

## 23. Question

What is meant by ocean thermal energy? Explain how ocean thermal energy can be used to generate electricity.

### Answer

The energy present due to the difference in the temperature of water at the upper surface and the deeper layers of ocean is known as ocean thermal energy.

Ocean thermal energy is used to produce electricity in an Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion power plant. A temperature difference of 20°C or more between the surface water and deeper water is needed for the working of these plants. The warm surface water of ocean is used to boil a liquid like ammonia or chlorofluorocarbon. The high pressure of liquid vapors is used to turn the turbine of a generator and produce electricity.

## 24. Question

What are the limitations of energy that can be harnessed from the sea ?

### Answer

There are certain limitations to harness energy from the sea. Those limitations are

- a) High dams are required to be built to convert tidal energy into electricity which incurs lot of cost.
- b) Very strong waves are required, which are not possible all the time.
- c) Tidal energy depends on the relative positioning of the Earth, moon, and the Sun.
- d) To harness ocean thermal energy the difference in the temperature of surface hot water and the cold water at depth must be 20°C or more.

### **25. Question**

Suggest a safe and efficient method for the disposal of bio wastes and sewage materials. How is this method advantageous to us?

#### **Answer**

Biogas is a safe and efficient method for the disposal of bio wastes and sewage materials. In a biogas plant all the organic wastes such as cow dung, plant wastes or the residue of any crop is used as a fuel for the production of biogas. Other waste products such as kitchen waste is also used. Hence, all waste is being disposed and converted into biogas.

### **26. Question**

Which of the following sources of energy are not derived from the sun?

Biomass, Wind, Ocean thermal energy, Geothermal energy, Nuclear fuels, Hydroelectricity, Wave energy, Coal, Petroleum, Tidal energy

#### **Answer**

Following sources of energy are not derived from the sun:

- Geothermal energy-The heat present within the Earth.
- Nuclear fuels-The energy related to radioactive material.
- Tidal energy-The energy generated using the potential energy of water.

### **Long Answer Type Questions-Pg-149**

#### **27 A. Question**

What is biogas? Name the major component of biogas.

#### **Answer**

Biogas typically refers to a mixture of different gases produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. Methane is the major component of biogas constituting about 60%.

#### **27 B. Question**

What are the raw materials used for making biogas?

**Answer**

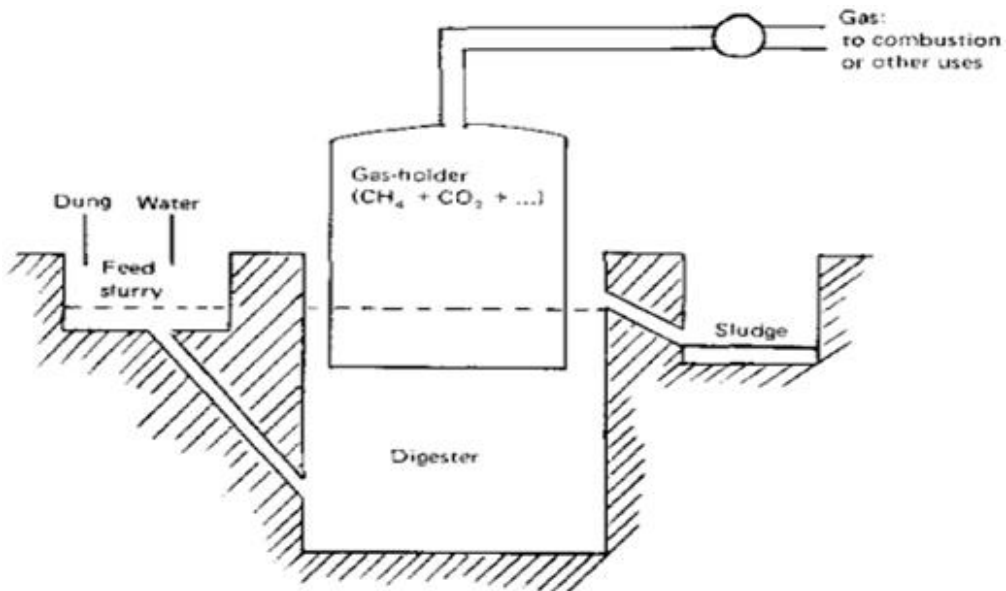
Biogas is produced from raw materials such as agricultural waste, manure, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green waste or food waste.

**27 C. Question**

Describe the construction and working of a biogas plant with the help of a labelled diagram.

**Answer**

Manure and dung are also fed into the biogas plant. In the fermenter, heated to approx. 38-40 °C, the substrate is decomposed by the micro-organisms under exclusion of light and oxygen. The final product of this fermentation process is biogas with methane as the main ingredient.



**27 D. Question**

Write any two uses of biogas.

**Answer**

Uses of biogas:

- It can be used for any heating purpose, such as cooking.
- It can also be used in a gas engine to convert the energy in the gas into electricity and heat.

**27 E. Question**

Write any two advantages of using biogas.

**Answer**

### Advantages and Benefits of Biogas:

- Provides a non-polluting and renewable source of energy.
- Efficient way of energy conversion (saves fuel wood ).
- Provides a source for decentralized power generation.

### 28 A. Question

What is geothermal energy?

#### Answer

Geothermal energy is the heat from the Earth. It's clean and sustainable. Resources of geothermal energy range from the shallow ground to hot water and hot rock found a few miles beneath the Earth's surface, and down even deeper to the extremely high temperatures of molten rock called magma.

### 28 B. Question

What is the source of heat contained in geothermal energy?

#### Answer

Hot rocks present inside the earth are the source of heat contained in geothermal energy.

### 28 C. Question

Explain how, geothermal energy is used to generate electricity.

#### Answer

Extremely hot rocks present below the surface of earth heat the underground water converting it into steam. When more and more steam is formed between the rocks, it gets compressed to high pressures. This high pressure steam is brought up through pipes and is used to run the turbine of a generator to produce electricity.

### 28 D. Question

State two advantages of geothermal energy.

#### Answer

Advantages of geothermal energy

- i. It is a renewable source of energy.
- ii. By far, it is non-polluting and environment friendly.
- iii. There is no wastage or generation of by-products.

### 28 E. Question

State two disadvantages of geothermal energy.

**Answer**

Disadvantage of geothermal energy:

- i. Only few sites have the potential of Geothermal Energy.
- ii. Most of the sites, where geothermal energy is produced, are far from markets or cities, where it needs to be consumed.
- iii. Total generation potential of this source is too small.

### **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)-Pg-149**

#### **29. Question**

Which of the following is not an example of a biomass energy source?

- A. wood
- B. biogas
- C. atomic energy
- D. cow-dung

**Answer**

It is a energy carried by atoms.

#### **30. Question**

Most of the sources of energy that we use represent stored solar energy. Which of the following is not ultimately derived from the sun's energy?

- A. wind energy
- B. geothermal energy
- C. fossil fuels
- D. biomass

**Answer**

It is the energy present inside the earth.

#### **31. Question**

The constituent of biogas which makes it an excellent fuel is :

- A. butane
- B. methane



C. propane

D. ethane

**Answer**

Biogas constitutes methane gas about 60% within it.

**32. Question**

The major component of biogas is :

A. hydrogen

B. butane

C. hydrogensulphide

D. methane

**Answer**

Biogas contains around 60% of the methane.

**33. Question**

Which of the following is more environment friendly ?

A. burning of diesel

B. burning of coal

C. burning of charcoal

D. burning of wood

**Answer**

It is a smokeless fuel with high calorific value.

**34. Question**

Which one of the following is not renewable energy technology?

A. solar cells

B. windmills

C. nuclear power

D. tidal power

**Answer**

nuclear powerplants usually use a very rare type of uranium, U-235 as a fuel hence categorizing it as a non-renewable source.

**35. Question**

The rise of sea-water during high tide is caused by the gravitational pull of the:

- A. Sun
- B. Earth
- C. Moon
- D. Mars

**Answer**

It is caused by the attractive forces of the Moon and Sun's gravitational fields as well as the centrifugal force due to the Earth's spin.

**36. Question**

One of the following is not required in the formation of biogas in a biogas plant. This is:

- A. cow-dung
- B. water
- C. oxygen
- D. anaerobic bacteria

**Answer**

As biogas can be prepared only in the absence of oxygen.

**37. Question**

The fuel which is not obtained from biomass is:

- A. firewood
- B. cow-dung cakes
- C. coke
- D. charcoal

**Answer**

Coke is derived from destructive distillation of low-ash, low-sulfur bituminous coal.

**38. Question**

The non-renewable source of energy among the following is :

- A. hydroelectricity
- B. sewage gas
- C. natural gas
- D. gobar gas

**Answer**

Natural gas is a fossil fuel which is a non-renewable source.

**39. Question**

Geothermal energy is produced by the:

- A. fission of radioactive materials
- B. burning of coal inside the coal mines
- C. combustion of natural gas deep inside the earth
- D. fusion of radioactive substances

**Answer**

Geothermal energy is heat energy generated and stored in the Earth. The geothermal energy of the Earth's crust originates from the original formation of the planet and from radioactive decay of materials.

**40. Question**

The harnessing of which of the following leads to the destruction of large ecosystems?

- A. thermal power
- B. tidal power
- C. hydro power
- D. geothermal power

**Answer**

Construction of dams require a large amount of area.

**41. Question**

Which of the following is not a consequence of establishing hydroelectric power plants ?

- A. displacement of people
- B. production of methane

- C. occurrence of floods
- D. ecological disturbance

**Answer**

The cost of hydroelectricity is relatively low, making it a competitive source of renewable electricity. The hydro station consumes no water, unlike coal or gas plants.

**Questions Based on High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)-Pg-150**

**42. Question**

A certain form of energy is available due to the difference in the temperature of water at the surface of the ocean and its deeper levels.

- (a) Name the form of energy.
- (b) Is this energy ultimately derived from the sun or not?
- (c) Explain how this form of energy can be converted into electricity.
- (d) What is the minimum temperature difference in water at the surface of ocean and its deeper level which is required to operate power plants based on this energy ?

**Answer**

- (a) Ocean thermal energy is the energy generated due to the difference in the temperature of water at the surface of the ocean and its deeper levels.
- (b) No this Energy isn't derived from the sun.
- (c) Ocean thermal energy is used to generate electricity in an Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion power plant also called as OTEC power plant. A temperature difference of 20°C or more between the surface water and deeper water is needed for the operation of these plants. The warm surface water of ocean is used to boil a liquid like ammonia or chlorofluorocarbon. The high pressure of the vapors of liquid is used to turn the turbine of a generator and produce electricity.
- (d) 20°C is the minimum temperature difference in water at the surface of ocean and its deeper level which is required to operate power plants based on this energy.

**43. Question**

The gravitational pull of the moon causes the sea-water to rise periodically.

- (a) What name is given to the condition of the sea when its water is raised?
- (b) What name is given to the condition of the sea when its raised water recedes?

(c) What name is given to the energy which can be harnessed from this natural phenomenon?

(d) Draw labelled diagram to show how this energy can be harnessed to generate electricity.

**Answer**

(a) The condition when the sea water rises is termed as high tide.

(b) When the rised water of the sea resides, the situation is termed as low tide.

(c) Tidal Energy (Tidal energy is a form of hydropower that converts the energy obtained from tides into useful forms of power, mainly electricity)

(d) At high tide, water flows from sea into reservoir and turns the turbine.

At low tide, stored water flows out from reservoir into sea and turns the turbine.



**44. Question**

When the material A mined from the earth ,is heated strongly in an insufficeint supply of air, it produces a solid fuel B which consists mainly of carbon. When another material C obtained from trees is heated in an insufficient supply of air, it produces another solid fuel D which also consists mainly of carbon. Name A, B, C and D.

**Answer**

A is coal; It is mainly made up of 65-95% carbon and also contains hydrogen, sulphur, oxygen and nitrogen.

B is coke; Coke is a fuel with few impurities and a high carbon content, usually made from coal.

C is wood;

D is charcoal; Charcoal is a lightweight, black residue, consisting of carbon and any remaining ash, obtained by removing water and other volatile constituents from animal and vegetation substances.

**45. Question**

A certain form of energy which is not sourced directly or indirectly from the sun and does not cause any pollution is very easily converted into electricity. This form of energy is, however, not available everywhere. Moreover, it is technically very difficult and expensive to obtain it. Name the form of energy.

**Answer**

Geothermal Energy is the form of energy which is not sourced directly or indirectly from the sun.

**Very Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-156**

**1. Question**

What type of nuclear reaction is responsible for the liberation of energy:

- (a) In a nuclear reactor?
- (b) In the sun?

**Answer**

- a) Nuclear fission-Nuclear fission is a process where the nucleus of an atom is split into two or more smaller nuclei, known as fission products.
- b) Nuclear fusion-nuclear fusion is a reaction in which two or more atomic nuclei come close enough to form one or more different atomic nuclei and subatomic particles.

**2. Question**

Which product of the nuclear fission of uranium-235 is utilized to cause further fission of its nuclei?

**Answer**

neutrons of uranium-235 are utilized to cause further fission of its nuclei. A uranium-235 atom absorbs a neutron and fissions into two new atoms (fission fragments), releasing three new neutrons and some binding energy.

**3. Question**

Which particles bring about the fission of uranium-235?

**Answer**

Neutrons bring about the fission of uranium-235.

**4. Question**

State whether the fission of uranium-235 is caused by low energy neutrons or high energy neutrons.

**Answer**

The fission of uranium-235 is caused by low energy neutrons because a fast neutron will not be captured, so neutrons must be slowed down by moderation to increase their capture probability in fission reactors.

### **5. Question**

Name the type of nuclear reaction which is involved in the working of:

- (a) A hydrogen bomb.
- (b) An atom bomb.

### **Answer**

- a) Nuclear fusion-It's a mixture of deuterium and tritium (both of them rare forms of hydrogen) for nuclear fusion.
- b) Nuclear fission-It's either uranium or plutonium for fission bombs.

### **6. Question**

Name the moderator used in a nuclear reactor.

### **Answer**

Commonly used moderators include regular (light) water (roughly 75% of the world's reactors), solid graphite (20% of reactors) and heavy water (5% of reactors).

### **7. Question**

Of what material are the control rods of a nuclear reactor made?

### **Answer**

Control rods of a nuclear reactor are made of boron. Control rods are used in nuclear reactors to control the fission rate of uranium and plutonium.

### **8. Question**

What do you think is the purpose of the thick, concrete chamber surrounding the reactor of a nuclear power plant?

### **Answer**

Nuclear reaction produces heavy hazardous radiations in the nuclear power plants. Hence, thick concrete chamber is required to prevent the radioactive rays to travel outside.

### **9. Question**

Where, in a nuclear power station, is uranium used up?

### **Answer**

Uranium is used up in the reactors in a nuclear power station.

**10. Question**

State one use of nuclear fission reactions.

**Answer**

Nuclear fission is used to generate electricity, for the destructive component of nuclear weapons and to break down radioactive elements into other elements.

**11. Question**

Name the unit which is commonly used for expressing the energy released in nuclear reactions.

**Answer**

Million electron volt (MeV) is used for expressing the energy released in nuclear reactions.

**12. Question**

How many MeV are equivalent to 1 atomic mass unit (u)?

**Answer**

1 atomic mass unit=931 MeV, where MeV stands for Million electron Volt.

**13. Question**

Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

- (a) Splitting of a heavy nucleus into two lighter nuclei is called .....
- (b) Uranium-235 atoms will split when hit by ..... This is called .....
- (c) Nuclear ..... is used in nuclear power stations for the production of electricity.
- (d) In a nuclear power station, nuclear fission takes place in the .....

**Answer**

- (a) Nuclear fission
- (b) Neutrons; nuclear fission
- (c) Fission
- (d) Reactor

**Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-157**

**14. Question**



What is nuclear fission? Explain with an example. Write the equation of the nuclear reaction involved.

**Answer**

Nuclear fission is a nuclear reaction in which the nucleus of an atom splits into smaller parts (lighter nuclei). The fission process often produces free neutrons and photons (in the form of gamma rays), and releases a large amount of energy.

E.g., When uranium-235 atoms are bombarded with slow moving neutrons, the heavy uranium nucleus breaks up to produce two medium-weighted atoms and 3 neutrons, with the emission of tremendous amount of energy.

**15 A. Question**

What is nuclear fusion? Explain with an example. Write the equation of the reaction involved.

**Answer**

The process that fuels our sun and allows it to give off that much energy is called nuclear fusion. Nuclear fusion is a reaction where two atomic nuclei fuse together to create a larger nucleus and in the process release energy.

When deuterium atoms are heated to an extremely high temperature under extremely high pressure, then two deuterium nuclei combine together to form a heavy nucleus of helium, and a neutron is emitted. A tremendous amount of energy is liberated in the process.

**15 B. Question**

Why are very high temperatures required for fusion to occur?

**Answer**

For a nuclear fusion reaction to occur, it is necessary to bring two nuclei so close that nuclear forces become active and glue the nuclei together. This is the reason why nuclear fusion reactions occur mostly in high density, high temperature environment.

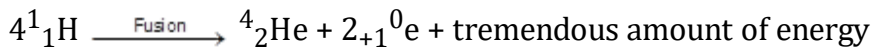
**16. Question**

What is the nuclear fuel in the sun? Describe the process by which energy is released in the sun. Write the equation of the nuclear reaction involved.

**Answer**

Hydrogen gas is the nuclear fuel in the sun. The sun can be assumed as a huge thermonuclear furnace where hydrogen atoms continuously get fused into helium atoms. Hence, the mass during these fusion reactions gets lost and as a product energy is being produced.

Nuclear reaction:



### 17 A. Question

Write Einstein's mass-energy equation. Give the meaning of each symbol which occurs in it.

#### Answer

Einstein's mass-energy equation is,  $E=mc^2$ ,

The equation is derived directly from Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity

Each of the letters of  $E = mc^2$  stands for a particular physical quantity. Writing them out in full we get:

$E$  = energy (measured in joules, J)

$m$  = mass (measured in kilograms, kg)

$c$  = the speed of light (measured in meter per second,  $\text{ms}^{-1}$ )

### 17 B. Question

If 25 atomic mass units (u) of a radioactive material are destroyed in a nuclear reaction, how much energy is released in MeV?

#### Answer

As,

1 atomic mass unit = 931 MeV

25 atomic mass unit

=  $931 \times 25$  MeV

= 23275 MeV

Hence, 23275 MeV of energy is released.

### 18 A. Question

What is the source of energy of this sun and other stars?

#### Answer

The source of energy of this sun and other stars is nuclear fusion reactions of hydrogen. The net process is the fusion of four Hydrogen nuclei to make one helium nucleus plus some energy. The balance between gravity compression and outward thermal pressure controls the rate of the nuclear fusion reactions.

### 18 B. Question

Describe the working of a hydrogen bomb.

**Answer**

The hydrogen bomb consists of heavy isotopes of hydrogen called deuterium and tritium along with lithium-6. Atom bomb is used for the explosion of hydrogen bomb. While the atom bomb is exploded, since its fission reaction a lot of heat is produced which raises the temperature of deuterium and tritium to 10<sup>7</sup>°C in a few microseconds. Then fusion reactions of deuterium and tritium take place which produces a tremendous amount of energy. This explodes the hydrogen bomb. Lithium-6 is used to produce more tritium needed for fusion.

**18 C. Question**

What is common between the sun and a hydrogen bomb?

**Answer**

The source of energy is same for both the sun and the hydrogen atom, that is nuclear fusion.

**19 A. Question**

What will happen if slow moving neutrons are made to strike the atoms of a heavy element <sup>235</sup>92U? What is the name of this process?

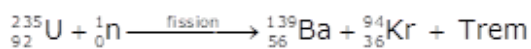
**Answer**

When slow moving neutrons are made to strike the atoms of a heavy element uranium-235, the heavy uranium nucleus breaks up to produce two medium-weighted atoms and 3 neutrons, with the emission of tremendous amount of energy. This process is called nuclear fission..

**19 B. Question**

Write a nuclear equation to represent the process which takes place.

**Answer**



**19 C. Question**

Name one installation where such a process is utilized.

**Answer**

At nuclear power station such process are utilized.

**20 A. Question**

What are the advantages of nuclear energy?

**Answer**

advantages of nuclear energy are as follows:

1. Expense

Less uranium is needed to produce the same amount of energy as coal or oil, which lowers the cost of producing the same amount of energy.

2. Reliability

When a nuclear power plant is functioning properly, it can run uninterrupted for up to 540 days.

3. No Greenhouse Gases

While nuclear energy does have some emissions, the plant itself does not give off greenhouse gasses.

**20 B. Question**

State the disadvantages of nuclear energy.

**Answer**

Disadvantages of nuclear energy are as follows:

1.Raw Material

Since, uranium is naturally unstable therefore special precautions must be taken during the mining, transporting and storing of the uranium.

2.Water Pollutant

The water that is pumped outside into nearby wetlands contains immense heat that can be damaging to eco systems located nearby the reactor.

3. If it has structural flaws or are improperly installed, a nuclear reactor could release harmful amounts of radiation into the environment during the process of regular use.

**21. Question**

The following questions are about the nuclear reactor of a power plant.

- a) Which isotope of uranium produces the energy in the fuel rods?
- b) Will the fuel rods last forever?
- c) Is the energy produced by nuclear fission or nuclear fusion?
- d) What is the purpose of using the graphite moderator ?
- e) What is the function of boron rods in the nuclear reactor?
- f) Why is liquid sodium (or carbon dioxide gas) pumped through the reactor?

**Answer**

- a) Uranium-235 produces the energy in the fuel rods
- b) No they won't last forever.
- c) Energy is produced by nuclear fission.
- d) In a nuclear reactor, a moderator is mixed with the uranium fuel to slow down the fast neutrons to the speed of thermal neutrons, which enables fission to occur in a controlled nuclear chain reaction.
- e) Boron rods are used in nuclear reactors to control the fission rate of uranium and plutonium.
- f) Liquid sodium or carbon dioxide gas is used as a 'coolant' to transfer the heat produced to heat exchanger for converting water into steam.

**22. Question**

In the reactor of a nuclear power plant, name the material which is used :

- (a) As a moderator
- (b) To absorb radiations
- (c) In the fuel rods
- (d) In the control rods
- (e) To carry away heat

**Answer**

- (a) Graphite is used as a moderator.
- (b) Concrete are used to absorb the radiations
- (c) U-235 is used in control rods
- (d) Boron can be used as control rods
- (e) Liquid sodium is used to carry away heat.

**23. Question**

In the nuclear reactor of a power plant:

- (a) How do control rods control the rate of fission?
- (b) How is heat removed from the reactor core, and what use is made of this heat?

**Answer**

- a) In Nuclear reactors control rods are stick down into the fuel to absorb neutrons, to slow the reaction down, or withdraw to speed the reaction up.
- b) Heat is removed from the nuclear reactor core with the help of liquid sodium. It absorbs the heat and transfers it to the heat exchanger. Then, this heat is used for converting water into steam in the heat exchanger, which is later used to produce electricity by rotating a turbine and its shaft which is connected to a generator.

#### **24. Question**

How does inserting the control rods in the graphite core affect the fission in the reactor? Explain your answer.

#### **Answer**

On inserting the control rods in the graphite core, the rods begin absorbing the excess neutrons and maintain the rate of reaction as it is required . We can raise or lower the rods in the reactor from outside as per our requirement. The part which is present inside the reactor absorbs neutrons.

#### **25. Question**

What are the advantages and disadvantages of using nuclear fuel for generating electricity ?

#### **Answer**

Advantages of nuclear energy:

- i) It produces a large amount of useful energy from a very small amount of a nuclear fuel.
- ii) Once the nuclear fuel is loaded into the reactor, the nuclear power plant can go on producing electricity for two to three years at a stretch. There is no need of feeding the fuel again and again.
- iii) It does not produce gases like  $\text{CO}_2$  or  $\text{SO}_2$ .

Disadvantages of nuclear energy:

- i) The waste products of nuclear fission reactions are radioactive which keep on emitting harmful radiations for thousands of years and are difficult to store or dispose safely.
- ii) Very high cost of installation is required.
- iii) There is a limited availability of uranium fuel.

### **Long Answer Type Questions-Pg-157**

#### **26 A. Question**

What is a nuclear reactor ? What is the fuel used in a nuclear reactor?

### **Answer**

A nuclear reactor, formerly known as an atomic pile, is a device used to initiate and control a sustained nuclear chain reaction. Nuclear reactors are used at nuclear power plants for electricity generation and in propulsion of ships. U-235 is the fuel used in a nuclear reactor.

### **26 B. Question**

With the help of a labelled diagram, describe the working of a nuclear power plant.

### **Answer**

In a nuclear power plant, the fission of uranium-235 is carried out in a reactor R. Uranium-235 rods are inserted in a graphite core which acts as a moderator to slow down the neutrons. Boron rods B absorb excess neutrons and controls the rate of reaction. Liquid sodium or carbon dioxide gas, which is pumped continuously through pipes embedded in reactor by using a pump P, is used as a 'coolant' to transfer the heat produced to heat exchanger for converting water into steam. The hot steam at high pressure goes into a turbine chamber and makes the turbine rotate. The shaft of the generator also rotates and drives a generator connected to it.

### **26 C. Question**

How is the working nuclear reactor of a power plant shut down in an emergency?

### **Answer**

The working nuclear reactor of a power plant can be shut down in an emergency by inserting the control rods of Boron completely. They absorb all the neutrons, shutting down the reactor.

### **26 D. Question**

Name five places in India where nuclear power plants are located

### **Answer**

Five places in India where nuclear powerplants are located are:

- (i) Tarapur
- (ii) Kalpakkam
- (iii) Narora
- (iv) Kaprapur
- (vi) kaiga

### **27 A. Question**

Differentiate between nuclear fission and nuclear fusion.

**Answer**

Both fission and fusion are nuclear reactions that produce energy, but the applications are not the same. Fission is the splitting of a heavy, unstable nucleus into two lighter nuclei, and fusion is the process where two light nuclei combine together releasing vast amounts of energy.

**27 B. Question**

Which of the two, nuclear fission and nuclear fusion, is made use of:

- (i) for the production of electricity?
- (ii) for making a hydrogen bomb?

**Answer**

- (i) nuclear fission
- (ii) nuclear fusion

**27 C. Question**

Which produces more energy: nuclear fusion or nuclear fission?

**Answer**

Among both the process nuclear fusion produces more energy

**27 D. Question**

Calculate the energy released in joules when 5 g of a material is completely converted into energy during a nuclear reaction.

**Answer**

Mass of material,

$$m = 5\text{g} = 0.005\text{kg},$$

Speed of light,  $c = 3 \times 10^8\text{m/s}$

We know that,  $E = mc^2$

$$E = 0.005 \times (3 \times 10^8)^2$$

$$E = 4.5 \times 10^{14}\text{J}$$

Hence, energy released =  $4.5 \times 10^{14}\text{J}$

**27 E. Question**



How much is this energy in Me V? (Speed of light=  $3 \times 10^8$  m/s)

**Answer**

The energy in MeV is given by:

$$\frac{1}{1.6 \times 10^{-13}} \times 4.5 \times 10^{14}$$

(Since  $1 \text{ MeV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$ )

$$= 2.8 \times 10^{27} \text{ MeV}$$

### **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)-Pg-158**

#### **28. Question**

Which of the following is used as a moderator in the reactor of a nuclear power station?

- A. Liquid sodium
- B. boron
- C. Graphite
- D. carbon dioxide

**Answer**

Graphite is a crystalline form of carbon, a semimetal, a native element mineral, and one of the allotropes of carbon. Graphite is the most stable form of carbon under standard conditions.

#### **29. Question**

The control rods used in the reactor of a nuclear power plant are made of :

- A. steel
- B. graphite
- C. uranium
- D. boron

**Answer**

Because boron is capable of absorbing many neutrons without itself fissioning.

#### **30. Question**

The 'coolants' which can be used in the reactor of a nuclear power station are:

- A. liquid mercury and nitrogen dioxide

- B. liquid sodium and carbon dioxide
- C. liquid ammonia and carbon monoxide
- D. liquid boron and uranium oxide.

**Answer**

A nuclear reactor, formerly known as an atomic pile, is a device used to initiate and control a sustained nuclear chain reaction.

**31. Question**

In a nuclear power plant, coolant is a substance :

- A. which cools the hot, spent steam to condense it back to water
- B. which transfers heat from reactor to water in heat exchanger
- C. which is boiled to make steam to turn the turbine
- D. which cools the generator coils to prevent their overheating.

**Answer**

A nuclear reactor coolant is a coolant in a nuclear reactor used to remove heat from the nuclear reactor core and transfer it to electrical generators and the environment.

**32. Question**

Which of the following is ultimately not derived from the sun's energy (or solar energy)?

- A. wind energy
- B. nuclear energy
- C. biomass energy
- D. ocean thermal energy

**Answer**

Nuclear power is the use of nuclear reactions that release nuclear energy to generate heat, which most frequently is then used in steam turbines to produce electricity in a nuclear power plant

**33. Question**

One atomic mass unit (u) is equivalent to an energy of :

- A. 931 eV
- B. 9.31 MeV

C. 1 MeV

D. 931 MeV

**Answer**

1 a.m.u is defined as 1/12th of the mass of an atom of  ${}^{12}_6\text{C}$  isotope. Hence a change in mass of 1a.m.u (called mass defect) releases an energy equal to 931 MeV. 1 amu = 931 MeV is used as a standard conversion.

**34. Question**

The energy in the reactor of a nuclear power station is produced by the process of :

A. nuclear diffusion

B. nuclear fission

C. nuclear fusion

D. nuclear fermentation

**Answer**

In nuclear physics and nuclear chemistry, nuclear fission is either a nuclear reaction or a radioactive decay process in which the nucleus of an atom splits into smaller parts (lighter nuclei).

**35. Question**

One eV (electron volt) of nuclear energy is equivalent to :

A.  $1.6 \times 10^{-14}$  J

B.  $1.6 \times 10^{-12}$  J

C.  $1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  J

D.  $1.6 \times 10^{-13}$  J

**Answer**

$$(W = qV)$$

$$= (1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}) \times (1 \text{ J/C})$$

$$= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

**36. Question**

Which of the following can be produced during the nuclear fission as well as nuclear fusion reactions ?

- A. protons
- B. deuterons
- C. electrons
- D. neutron

**Answer**

Nuclear Fusion and nuclear fission are similar in that they both release large amounts of energy.

**37. Question**

Nuclear fission reactions are not a source of energy for one of the following. This is:

- A. Atom bomb
- B. power plants
- C. Sun
- D. pacemaker

**Answer**

Nuclear fusion is sun's source of energy.

**38. Question**

The energy produced by converting 1 gram mass of a nuclear fuel into energy completely is:

- A.  $9 \times 10^{16}$  J
- B.  $9 \times 10^{14}$  J
- C.  $9 \times 10^{15}$  J
- D.  $9 \times 10^{13}$  J

**Answer**

Nuclear fuel is a substance that is used in nuclear power stations to produce heat to power turbines. Heat is created when nuclear fuel undergoes nuclear fission.

**39. Question**

The source of energy of the sun is :

- A. Conversion of hydrogen gas into helium

- B. Conversion of carbon fuel into carbon dioxide
- C. Burning of hydrogen gas present in the sun
- D. Disintegration of uranium into barium and krypton

**Answer**

Nuclear fusion converts Hydrogen gas into helium producing tremendous amount of energy.

**40. Question**

An uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction forms the basis of:

- A. Nuclear power plant
- B. Hydrogen bomb
- C. Thermal power station
- D. Atom bomb

**Answer**

An atom bomb, known as the A-bomb for short, is a bomb that creates its devastating explosive force by the splitting of atoms' nuclei through a process known as nuclear fission.

**41. Question**

One MeV of nuclear energy is equivalent to:

- A.  $1.6 \times 10^{-13}$  J
- B.  $1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  J
- C.  $1.6 \times 10^{-16}$  J
- D.  $1.6 \times 10^{-15}$  J

**Answer**

Nuclear energy is the energy obtained by manipulating the internal structure of atoms.

**42. Question**

One type of energy which has not been controlled so far is:

- A. Ocean thermal energy
- B. Nuclear fusion energy
- C. Geothermal energy

D. Nuclear fission energy

**Answer**

nuclear fusion is a reaction in which two or more atomic nuclei come close enough to form one or more different atomic nuclei and subatomic particles.

**43. Question**

The disposal of wastes produced in a nuclear power plant poses a big problem because it is:

- A. Too heavy
- B. Highly inflammable
- C. Extremely foul smelling
- D. Highly radioactive

**Answer**

Nuclear Waste is radioactive and that is the primary cause of the negative effects on human health and bodies.

**44. Question**

The heat energy released during nuclear fission and fusion is due to the :

- A. Conversion of stored chemicals into energy
- B. Conversion of momentum into energy
- C. Conversion of mass into energy
- D. Conversion of magnetism into energy

**Answer**

Energy is released from fission and fusion because breaking and formation of bond takes place.

**45. Question**

Which of the following can undergo nuclear fusion reaction?

- A. Uranium
- B. Deuterium
- C. Barium
- D. krypton

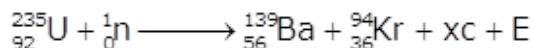
**Answer**

Deuterium (symbol D or  ${}^2\text{H}$ , also known as heavy hydrogen) is one of two stable isotopes of hydrogen.

### Questions Based on High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)-Pg-159

#### 46. Question

A nuclear reaction is represented by the following equation:



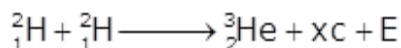
- Name the process represented by this equation and describe what takes place in this reaction.
- Identify the particle c and the number x of such particles produced in the reaction.
- What does E represent?
- Name one installation where the above nuclear reaction is utilized.
- What type of bomb is based on similar type of reactions?

#### Answer

- Nuclear fission in which large nucleus splits into two smaller nuclei with the release of energy, brought about by the absorption of a neutron.
- Particle c is neutron;  $x = 3$
- E represents the Energy liberated
- The reaction is utilized in Nuclear Power Station
- Atom bomb is based on similar type of reaction called nuclear fusion.

#### 47. Question

A nuclear reaction is represented by the equation :



- Name the process represented by this equation and describe what happens during this reaction.
- Identify the particle c and the number x of such particles produced in the reaction.
- What does E represent?
- State two conditions under which such a reaction takes place.
- What type of nuclear bomb is based on similar reactions ?

**Answer**

(a) Nuclear fusion in which two smaller nuclei combine in order to form a bigger nucleus with the release of energy, brought about under the conditions of high temperature and pressure.

(b) Particle c is neutron;  $x = 1$

(c) E is the Energy liberated

(d) Such reactions takes place user the two following conditions:

- Millions of degrees of temperature and
- Millions of pascals of pressure

(e) Hydrogen bomb is based on similar reaction.

**48. Question**

The mass numbers of four elements A, B, C and Dare 2, 20, 135 and 235, respectively. Which one of them will be most suitable to make:

(i) an atom bomb, and

(ii) a hydrogen bomb?

**Answer**

(i) D with a Mass number of 235

(ii) A with a Mass number of 2

**49. Question**

A nuclear power plant is working normally. What would you do if the reactor core suddenly got too hot?

**Answer**

If the reactor core all of a sudden gets too hot then it indicates that the rate of nuclear fission is intensified excessively so in order to reduce the rate of nuclear fission process insert the control rods of boron a little more into the reactor and hence the reactor would start working normally.

**49. Question**

A nuclear reactor has half the length of all its control rods inserted in graphite. What must be done so that the reactor produces more heat? Explain your answer.

**Answer**

If such circumstances happens then we would withdraw the control rods a little more from inside the reactor. Doing this will increase the rate of nuclear fission



process and hence would produce more heat .

### **50. Question**

Explain why, in a nuclear reactor, the chain reaction stops if the control rods are fully inserted into the graphite.

#### **Answer**

In a nuclear reactor, the chain reaction stops if the control rods are fully inserted into the graphite because the control rods absorb all the neutrons, and hence stopping the nuclear chain reaction.

## **Very Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-161**

### **1. Question**

Which of the two is a cleaner fuel: hydrogen or CNG? Why?

#### **Answer**

Hydrogen fuel is cleaner than CNG. CNG contains hydrocarbons. Therefore, it has carbon contents. Carbon is a form of pollutant present in CNG. On the other hand, hydrogen is waste-free. The fusion of hydrogen does not produce any waste. Hence, hydrogen is cleaner than CNG.

### **2. Question**

Which of the two is more energy efficient : filament type electric bulb or CFL ? Why?

#### **Answer**

CFLs are more energy efficient as they last from 8-10 times longer, use about 75% less energy, and produce 90% less heat while delivering more light per Watt.

### **3. Question**

How long are the energy resources of the earth like coal, petroleum and natural gas expected to last?

#### **Answer**

Coal is expected to last for about 200 years,

Petroleum is expected to last for 40 years and

Natural Gas may last for 60 years

### **4. Question**

Name two devices which can be utilized for the cooking of food so as to save fuel.

## **Answer**

Solar cooker and pressure cooker can be utilized for the cooking of food so as to save fuel as they use less energy to cook food in comparison of others.

## **Short Answer Type Questions-Pg-161**

### **5. Question**

What are the various factors which we should keep in mind while choosing a source of energy?

### **Answer**

Factors which we should keep in mind while choosing a source of energy are:

It should do a large amount of work per unit mass or volume - it means that the output energy must be more than the input energy. It should have high calorific value.

It should be easily accessible - the energy source should be able to provide energy over a long period of time. Example: coal and petroleum.

Should be easy to store and transport - most common sources of energy such as coal, petrol and LPG need to be transported to users from their points of production. They also need proper storage. Thus it is important to store and transport these sources safely and economically.

Safe and convenient to use - energy sources should be safe as it is used by a large number of people and should be convenient.

### **6. Question**

Can any source of energy be pollution free? Explain your answer with an example.

### **Answer**

No source of energy can be pollution-free. It is considered that solar cells are pollution-free. However, even their making causes environmental damage indirectly.

Also, in the case of nuclear energy, there is no waste produced after the fusion reactions. However, it is not totally pollution-free. To start the fusion reactions, approximately 10<sup>7</sup> K temperature is required, which is provided by fission reactions. The wastes released from fission reactions are very hazardous. Hence, no source of energy is pollution-free.

### **7. Question**

What are the environmental consequences of the increasing demand for energy?

### **Answer**

The increasing demand for energy is largely being met by the use of fossil fuel - coal and petroleum. But these fuels are exhaustible and non-renewable sources of energy. Moreover, burning of fossil fuels causes air pollution. Release of acidic oxides leading to acid rain affects our water and soil resources. These gases also produce greenhouse effect leading to rise in temperature. Then, there is a problem of disposal of ash produced due to burning of coal. Thus, our environment is being degraded.

### **8. Question**

What steps would you suggest to reduce energy consumption?

#### **Answer**

To reduce energy consumption:

- we should lead a simple and a natural life. As an example, instead of using an air conditioner in a closed room we should live in an airy room having appropriate number of windows.
- Turn your monitor off at night and ditch the screensaver.
- Use LED bulbs as LED bulbs use 75% less electricity than incandescent bulbs.

### **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)-Pg-161**

#### **9. Question**

The major cause of environmental pollution is the use of :

- A. Hydrogen as fuel
- B. Biomass energy
- C. Ocean energy
- D. Fossil fuels

#### **Answer**

Gases released by the burning and combustion of fossil fuels include carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides and hydrocarbons. In the air, these gases become a carcinogen, which can be inhaled and can also mix with falling rain to form acid rain.

#### **10. Question**

The world's known coal reserves are expected to last for about:

- A. 200 years
- B. 400 years
- C. 500 years

D. 100 years

**Answer**

Ultimate reserves designates all the coal that can eventually be mined in a given zone (that can be the whole planet).

**11. Question**

The fossil fuel whose known reserves in the earth are expected to last for the minimum period is :

A. Coal

B. Uranium

C. Petroleum

D. Natural gas

**Answer**

Petroleum is a naturally occurring, yellow-to-black liquid found in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface, which is commonly refined into various types of fuels.

**12. Question**

An energy efficient device for producing light is :

A. DLF

B. CFL

C. FCL

D. LPG

**Answer**

CFLs use much less energy than incandescent lamps