

Worksheet

Mineral Resources

Question 1: Fill in the blanks

1. Jharia coalfield and Dhanbad are the famous coal mines.
2. Plant oil energy can be a good substitute for petroleum.
3. Ores are impure metallic substances as they come out of the mines.
4. Petroleum is being pumped out from beneath the sea bed at well.
5. _____ are deep holes dug to bring out minerals.

Tips:

1. **Jharia** coalfield is a large coal field located in the east of India in Jharia, Jharkhand. Jharia represents the largest coal reserves in India having estimated reserves of 19.4 billion tonnes of coking coal.
Dhanbad: One of the oldest in Jharkhand and the richest coalfields of India. It is the storehouse of the best metallurgical coal i.e coking coal.
2. The obvious substitutes for petroleum are plant oils and fats because they have the same base chemical structure as petroleum.
3. An ore is a rock that contains enough metal to make it worthwhile extracting. The ore is crushed, then ground into powder.
4. The oil wells are drilled by using drilling rigs. When an oil well is drilled through the rocks, natural gas comes out first with a great pressure and for a time, the crude petroleum oil comes out by itself due to gas pressure. After the gas pressure has subsided, petroleum is pumped out of the oil well.

Question 2: Write True / False against the following statements

1. There is a big coal mine at Rourkela. (True)
2. Petroleum will last forever. (False)
3. There are a number of oil refineries in Assam. (True)
4. Manganese is used in making steel. (True)
5. Bihar has many coal mines. (False)

Tips:

1. Bolani and Barsuan are the two most prominent mines situated near the town. Rourkela is situated in a hilly region.
2. Petroleum, like coal and natural gas, is a non-renewable source of energy. It took millions of years for it to form, and when it is extracted and consumed, there is no way for us to replace it.
3. Assam has 4 refineries-Noonmati refinery, Numaligarh Refinery, Ongaiyaon Refinery, Digboi Refinery.
4. Magnesium is an essential alloy that helps convert iron into steel.
5. As of now there is no coal mine in Bihar.

Question 3: Write three uses of each of the following

1. Copper wiring, roofing, plumbing
2. Iron bridges, electricity pylons, bicycle chains
3. Aluminium cans, foils, kitchen utensils

Tips:

1. The primary applications of copper are in electrical wiring, roofing, plumbing, and industrial machinery.
2. Iron is used to make bridges, electricity pylons, bicycle chains, cutting tools and rifle barrels.
3. Aluminium is used in a huge variety of products including cans, foils, kitchen utensils, window frames, beer kegs and aeroplane parts.

Question 4: Tick the correct word

1. Mineral oil is refined to get kerosene. (kerosene, iron, water)
2. Iron ore is found in Odisha. (Himachal Pradesh, Odisha)
3. One of the causes of pollution is the use of coal. (Coal, water, sun-light)
4. Mines are made to take out ores. (Metals, ores)
5. One of the refineries is in Mathura. (Delhi, Mathura)

Tips:

1. Mineral oil is a liquid by-product of refining crude oil to make gasoline and other petroleum products.

2. The major "hematite" type iron deposits are located in well-defined belts in the States of Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka.
3. One of the causes of pollution is the use of coal.
4. An ore is a rock that contains enough metal to make it worthwhile extracting. The ore is crushed, then ground into powder.
5. The Mathura Refinery, owned by Indian Oil Corporation, is the sixth refinery of Indian Oil located in Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, India.