

MT EDUCARE LTD.

ICSE X

SUBJECT : **GEOGRAPHY**

Minerals in India, Conventional Sources of Energy, Non-Conventional Sources of Energy STEP UP ANSWER SHEET

A.1.

- (a) Ore of Aluminum is Bauxite and two uses of Aluminum are in :
- Air Craft Industry
 - Electrical Wires Industry.
- (c) Two industries that uses high quantity of coal are :
- Iron and Steel Industry, Sugar Industry.
 - Coal Centre in Jharkhand - Jharia, West Bengal - Raniganj.
- (d) (i) Largest producer of mineral oil is Assam.
(ii) Two coastal refineries are Kochi and Chennai.
Two Inland refineries are Barauni and Mathura.

[2013]

A.2.

- (a) (i) Manganese is used to increase the strength of Steel.
(ii) It is also used as raw material for manufacturing paints, glass wares, insecticides, bleaching powder and dry cell batteries.
- (b) Bituminous coal is used for domestic purposes as its carbon content is high and emits less smoke.
- (c) **(ii) Aluminium** : Bauxite
- (d) **(i) Coal** : Jharkhand
(ii) Oil : Maharashtra.
(iii) Manganese : Orissa (Odisha).

[2014]

A.3.

- (b) (i) Iron ore is mainly used to make steel. Raw iron is alloyed with other elements to make good quality steel which is used for construction, automobiles, and other forms of transportation, etc.
(ii) Bauxite is the main source of aluminium which is light weight, strong and rust resistant. Aluminium is mainly used for making automobiles, aircrafts, wagons, coaches, shipping industry, etc.
- (c) (i) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
(ii) Jharkhand
(iii) Magnetite

- (d) (i) Many port cities have their own oil refineries as the location of the oil refineries near the coast minimizes the cost of transport and also reduces the risk of transporting the oil inside the country due to its inflammable nature.
- (ii) Petroleum is formed by the accumulation of vegetative matter. This vegetative matter when subjected to heat and pressure results in physical and chemical changes due to the increasing weight of the overlying layers of sediments and earth movements. Moreover petroleum is the basic source of energy. Thus it is known as a fossil fuel.
- (iii) Coal is known as a versatile mineral due to its varied uses :
- (a) It is used as a source of power for running machines, trains, ships, etc.
- (b) It is used in manufacturing steel.
- (c) Various by products of coal such as ammonia, benzol, etc., are manufactured from coal.]

[2015]

A.4.

- (a) (i) Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite are the 3 types of coal found in India.
- (ii) Bituminous
- (b) (i) Mumbai High
- (ii) Iron ore mines in Karnataka. are Simoga/Bellary/Hospate/Chitradurga
- (c) (i) Jharia
- (ii) Oldest oil field in India is Digboi
- (iii) Magnetite
- (d) (i) Aluminum
- (ii) Uses : Used for aircraft's, ships and utensils.
It is also used in electrical industries for its good conductivity.

[2016]

