

**I.**

**Q.1.) What is an Ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?**

**Ans.** The rocks from which minerals are obtained are called ores. A rock can be an aggregate of one or minerals but when the rock is containing a definite chemical composition of a particular mineral; it is called as an ore.

Metallic minerals are generally located in igneous and metamorphic rocks.

**II. Give reasons why?**

**Q.2.) Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.**

**Ans.** The surrounding areas of the dam are submerged and lead to destruction of natural vegetation, agricultural land or even displace settlements. Thus its necessary for us to look into the environmental perspectives before going for such type of activities.

**Q.3.) Most of the industries are concentrated around coal mines.**

**Ans.** Coal is used as a domestic fuel for energy steam engines and generation of electricity in many industries such as iron and steel industry. Therefore most of the industries are concentrated around coal mines to get easier and cheaper supply.

**Q.4.) Petroleum is referred to as 'Black Gold'.**

**Ans.** Petroleum is very valuable and expansive as gold. Moreover it is black in colour when it is crude. Therefore it is called as black gold.

**Q.5.) Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.**

**Ans.** Quarrying is done for the extraction of minerals such as limestone and marble. As per environmental perspective it's a hazardous activity and

can become a major concern as it involves explosions and blasts in that particular area.

- a. It leads to noise and air pollution.
- b. It destroys the habitat of flora and fauna and destroys the biodiversity of ecosystem.

### III. Distinguish between:

#### Q.6.) Conventional and Non – conventional sources of energy.

Conventional	Non Conventional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Sources of energy which have been in use for a long time</li><li>b. It is exhaustible.</li><li>c. They cause pollution as they emit smoke.</li><li>d. E.g., Fossil fuels, firewood.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The resources which are yet in process of development over past few years.</li><li>b. It is inexhaustible.</li><li>c. They are generally pollution free.</li><li>d. E.g., Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy.</li></ul>

#### Q.7.) Ferrous and nonferrous minerals:

Ferrous	Non - Ferrous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. They possess iron content.</li><li>b. They are mostly grayish in colour.</li><li>c. E.g., Iron, Manganese.</li><li>d. They are corrosive.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. They do not possess any iron content.</li><li>b. They can be of many colours.</li><li>c. E.g., Gold, Silver.</li><li>d. They are non – corrosive.</li></ul>

#### Q.8.) Biogas and Natural gas:

Natural Gas	Biogas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. It is associated with or without petroleum in sedimentary layers.</li><li>b. It is used in urban areas.</li><li>c. It is exhaustible.</li><li>d. It is used in industrial and domestic purposes.</li><li>e. It gives less thermal energy.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. It is formed by decomposition of organic matter.</li><li>b. It is used in rural areas.</li><li>c. It is inexhaustible.</li><li>d. It is used for domestic purposes only.</li><li>e. It gives higher thermal efficiency.</li></ul>