1.Shanthini/BVB Perumthiruthi.
2.Geography/Minerals and Energy Resources.

3.a. Conventional Sources of Energy.pg50
3.b. Get an overview of conventional sources of energy.
3.c.Assertion -Reason
Q.1
3.d. There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option as your answer:
Assertion(A): India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirements.
Reason(R): Coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India.
Options:
(a) Both Assertion (A)and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true , but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true
3.e. (a)

3.a.Non Metallic Minerals. pg48
3.b.Identify the minerals.
3.c.Identification
Q.2
3.d.. Identify the mineral with the help of the following information:
• It is made up of the series of plates or leaves.
• It splits easily into thin sheets.
• It can be clear black, green ,red yellow or brown.
• Its deposits are found in the northern edge of the Chota Nagpur Plateau.
Options:
(a) zinc
(b) copper
(c) mica
(d) lead
3.e.mica(option c)
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3.a.Non- Conventional Sources of Energy.pg54
3.b.learn the different methods to utilise non conventional sources of energy.
3.c.Choose the appropriate sentence.
Q.3
3.d. Which one of the following options prove that India has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy?
I. India is a tropical country.

II. There are several hundred hot springs in India.
III. It is fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas.
IV. Some big solar power plants are being established in different parts of India.
Options:
(a) I , II and III
(b) I , III and IV
(c) I , II and IV
(d) II , III and IV
3.e.I ,III and IV (option b)

3.a.Ferrous Minerals.pg 44-48.
3.b.Evaluate the use of minerals.
3.c.Matching the correct pair
Q.4
3.d. Match column A to column B

column A	column B
A. Iron ore	. (i) Used in chemical industry
B. Manganese	(ii) Basic raw material for the cement industry
C. Copper	(iii) Used in the manufacturing of Steel
D. Limestone	(iv)Backbone of industrial development

Options:
(a) (A-iv) (B-ii) (C-i) (D-iii)
(b) (A-iv) (B-i) (C-ii) (D-iii)
(c) (A-iv) (B-iii) (C-ii) (D-i)
(d) (A-iv) (B-iii) (C-i) (D-ii)
3.e.(A-iv)(B-iii)(C-i)(D-ii)

3.a.Mode of occurrence of minerals.
3.b.Comprehend the importance of mineral resources and develop awareness towards its judicious use and conservation.
3.c.source based
Q.5
3.d. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:
India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, these are unevenly distributed. Broadly speaking, Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the Peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits. Rajasthan with the rock systems of the Peninsula, has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals. The vast alluvial plains of north India are almost devoid of economic minerals. These variations exist largely because of the differences in the geological structure, processes and time involved in the formation of minerals. Always remember that the concentration of mineral in the ore, the ease of extraction and closeness to the market play an important role in affecting the economic viability of a reserve. Thus, to meet the demand, a choice has

to be made between a number of possible options. When this is done mineral 'deposit' or ' reserve ' turns into a mine.

(.1) Mention any two uses of minerals. 1
(.2) why should we conserve minerals?
(.3) Explain any two factors which play an important role in turning a mineral reserve into a mine. 2×1=2
3 .e .* Minerals are used in the manufacturing of different products.like pins, buildings, railway lines, vehicles etc.
* we should conserve minerals because the geological process of its formation is very slow.
* concentration of mineral in the ore.
ease of extraction.
Closeness to the market.