

**CLASS : 6**  
**SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY**  
**TOPIC : MINERALS**  
**ANSWERS**

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

- a) Gold and Copper.
- b) Petra, oleum.
- c) Chile.
- d) Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar.
- e) Tarapur, 1969.
- f) Coal.

**II. Name them:**

- a) Coal.
- b) Petroleum.
- c) Nuclear or Atomic energy.
- d) Copper.
- e) Iron ore.

**III. Answer the following questions in brief:**

- a) A substance which is found in the earth's crust and generally has a definite chemical composition is called mineral.
- b) Two mineral oil producing states in India are Assam and Gujarat.
- c) Two copper mines in India are Hazaribagh in Jharkhand and Khetri in Rajasthan.
- d) The largest iron ore producing state in India is Odisha.
- e) Metallic minerals are those minerals from which we obtain metals. They can be ferrous or non-ferrous. Example – Iron, copper, gold etc.

**IV. Complete the following exercises at the end of the chapter:**

**EXERCISE A : ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIEF:**

2. Energy resources which once used cannot be replaced in a short time are called conventional sources of energy. Example: Coal, mineral oil, natural gas etc.
  3. Energy resources which can be used repeatedly and can be renewed in a short time are called non-conventional sources of energy. Water, wind, solar and tidal are some of the examples of non-conventional sources of energy.
  4. The largest coal producing country in the world is U.S.A.
  5. Any four coal mines in India are Raniganj, Jharia, Bokaro and Korba.
  14. Non-metallic minerals are those which do not contain metals. For example- coal, mica, sulphur, potash, petroleum.
  15. Copper is a good conductor of heat. This is why copper is used for making radiators.
  16. Iron ore is used for making iron and steel.
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EXERCISE B : ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL:

1. The earth's crust is made up of different minerals embedded in the rocks. Almost everything we use, are made from minerals. Even the food that we eat contains minerals. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites. Therefore, it is evident that minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.
  2. Chile, U.S.A., Canada, Africa and Russia are the major producers of copper in the world. Chile is the largest producer of copper producing nearly 16% of the total production in the world. Copper mining is mainly done in northern Chile and the main areas are Chuquicamata, El-Tenienti and Brader.
  3. U.S.A., Russia, Ukraine, Australia, Brazil India and Canada are the major producers of iron ore in the world. In U.S.A, Lake Superior and Alabama regions are the two most important regions of iron production. Quebec, Onatrio and Newfoundland are the three main areas of iron ore mining in Canada. In Europe, Sweden is the leading iron ore producer with mining mainly done in the northern, central and southern parts of Sweden.
  6. Four uses of copper are as follows:
    - i. It is used in electrical appliances.
    - ii. It is useful in making cooking utensils, radiators and refrigerators.
    - iii. It is also used to make alloys such as brass and bronze.
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EXERCISE C: DISTINGUISH BETWEEN:

1.

<u>RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES</u>	<u>NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) These are non-exhaustible.</li><li>ii) These can be renewed in a short period.</li><li>iii) These do not cause environmental pollution.</li><li>iv) These are cheap sources of energy or free gift of nature.</li><li>v) Renewable energy resources are also known as Non-conventional resources of energy.</li><li>vi) Sun, wind, tides etc., are the major renewable energy resources.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) These are exhaustible.</li><li>ii) Once used, these cannot be replaced.</li><li>iii) These cause environmental pollution.</li><li>iv) These are expensive sources of energy.</li><li>v) Non-renewable energy resources are also known as Conventional resources of energy.</li><li>vi) Coal, Petroleum, natural gas etc., are the major non-renewable or conventional resources of energy.</li></ol>

2.

<b>Metallic Minerals</b>	<b>Non Metallic Minerals</b>
(i) These minerals contain metallic elements.	(i) These minerals do not contain metallic elements.
(ii) These are generally found in igneous and metamorphic rocks.	(ii) These are generally found in sedimentary rocks.
(iii) These are ductile and malleable.	(iii) These are non ductile and non malleable.
(iv) These are good conductors of heat and electricity.	(iv) These are insulators of heat and electricity.
(v) Iron, ore, bauxite, gold etc, are some examples of metallic minerals.	(v) Coal, sulphur, petroleum etc are some examples of non-metallic minerals.

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