

CLASS : 6

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY

TOPIC : MINERALS

WORKSHEET

SYNOPSIS:

- A mineral is a substance found in the earth's crust and has a definite chemical composition.
- Minerals are natural materials in which the metals or their compounds are found in earth. Not all minerals are used to extract metals.
- Minerals are broadly divided into two main groups: Metallic minerals and Non-metallic minerals.
- Metals can be obtained from the metallic minerals. For example, Iron, gold etc. Metallic minerals can be further classified into ferrous minerals and non-ferrous minerals.
- Ferrous minerals like iron ore, chromites contain iron in them. On the other hand, non-ferrous minerals do not contain iron but may contain other metals such as gold, silver, copper or lead.
- Non-metallic minerals are those which do not contain metals. For example, coal, mica, sulphur etc.
- There are basically two types of energy resources: Non-Conventional or Renewable energy resources and Conventional or Non-Renewable energy resources.
- Non-Conventional energy resources can be used again and again. They can be renewed in a short time. For example, water, solar, wind energy etc.
- Conventional energy resources cannot be replaced in a short time. For example, coal, oil, natural gas etc.
- Coal is the most important source of energy. It is used to generate electricity known as thermal energy. Burning of coal releases carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and other harmful gases which lead to smog, acid rain and air pollution.
- China, United States of America, Russia, Ukraine and India are some of the major producers of coal in the world. Bihar, Bengal, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the major producers of coal in India.
- Mineral oil is an indispensable source of power in the world. The word petroleum has been derived from two Latin words; Petra meaning rock and oleum meaning oil, so it is a rock oil. Petroleum is also known as liquid gold.
- Middle-east countries like Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Iran, UAE, Qatar and Bahrain are the main oil producing nations of the world. In India, Assam, Gujarat and Maharashtra are the leading producers of mineral oil in India. Mumbai High, Digboi, Koyali , Kalol are some of the major oil fields of India.

- Nuclear or atomic energy is the most powerful kind of energy discovered so far and it is obtained from radioactive substances like Uranium and Thorium. The first atomic power station in India was set up in Tarapur in 1969.
 - Iron ore is the basis of modern civilization. There are two main iron ore minerals: Haematite and Magnetite. In India, most of the iron ore mines are located in the states of Odisha, Karnataka, Goa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.
 - U.S.A., Russia, Ukraine, Australia, Brazil, India and Canada are the major producers of iron ore in the world.
 - Copper is the first metal discovered and used by man. It is best known for its ability to conduct electricity. Chile, U.S.A., Canada, Africa and Russia are the major producers of copper in the world. Jharkhand and Rajasthan are the largest producers of copper in India.
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I. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ and _____ are metallic minerals.
- The word 'petroleum' has been derived from two Latin words, _____ and _____.
- _____ is the largest producer of copper in the world.
- _____ and _____ districts of Odisha are the major iron ore producers.
- The first atomic power station in India was set up in _____ in the year _____.
- _____ is a domestic fuel.

II. Name them:

- It is used to generate electricity known as thermal power.
- It is also known as liquid gold.
- The energy which is obtained from the radioactive substances.
- It is used to make alloys such as brass and bronze.
- It is considered as the backbone of modern civilization.

III. Answer the following questions in brief:

- Define Minerals.
- Name any two mineral oil producing states in India.
- Name any two copper mines in India.
- Name the state which is the largest producer of iron ore in India.
- What are metallic minerals?

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

- Exercise A Question Nos. 2 to 5 on Page No. 84 and Question Nos.14 to 16 on Page No. 85.
 - Exercise B Question Nos. 1 to 3 and 6 on Page No. 85.
 - Exercise C on Page no. 85.
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