

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mineral and Power Resources

Q1. How are minerals classified on the basis of their composition?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. How is nuclear energy obtained?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. Why environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q5. Name nuclear power stations in India.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Mineral and Power Resources

Q1. How are minerals classified on the basis of their composition?

Ans. On the basis of composition, minerals are classified mainly as metallic and non-metallic minerals. Metallic minerals are further classified as ferrous or non-ferrous.

Q2. How is nuclear energy obtained?

Ans. Nuclear power is obtained from energy stored in the nuclei of atoms of naturally occurring radioactive elements like uranium and thorium. These fuels undergo nuclear fission in nuclear reactors and emit power.

Q3. What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?

Ans. Rocks from which minerals are mined are known as ores. Generally, metallic minerals are found in igneous and metamorphic rock formations that form large plateaus.

Q4. Why environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams?

Ans. Construction of a huge dam affects the natural vegetation and wildlife of the area adversely. Hence, environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.

Q5. Name nuclear power stations in India.

Ans. The nuclear power stations in India are located in Kalpakkam in Tamilnadu, Tarapur in Maharashtra, Ranapratap Sagar near Kota in Rajasthan, Narora in Uttar Pradesh and Kaiga in Karnataka.