



# INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject: Geography

Topic: Ch 3 Mineral and  
power resources

Date of Worksheet : \_\_\_\_\_

Resource Person: Bindu Thomas

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

Name of the Student : \_\_\_\_\_

Class & Division : VIII\_\_

Roll Number : \_\_

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|----|--|---|
| 1. | Define the following terms:<br>Minerals                      | 1 |
| 2. | Mining   | 1 |
| 3. | Drilling   | 1 |
| 4. | Quarrying  | 1 |
| 5. | Black gold   | 1 |
| 6. | Fossil fuel  | 1 |
| 7. | Distinguish between the following:<br>Biogas and Natural gas | 2 |
| 8. | Metallic minerals and Non-metallic minerals                  | 2 |

9. Ferrous and Non-Ferrous minerals 2
10. Renewable and Non-renewable sources 2
11. Conventional and Non-Conventional sources of Energy 2
12. Give reasons for the following:  
Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams. 2
13. Coal is referred to as Buried Sunshine. 2
14. Non-conventional sources of energy are called the energy of the future. 2
15. Petroleum is called as Black Gold. 2
16. Most industries are concentrated around coal mines. 2

17. Quarrying can become a major environmental concern. 2
18. Fill in the Blanks: 5
- a) Metallic minerals are found in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ rocks.
  - b) Mineral fuels such as Coal and Petroleum are found in \_\_\_\_\_ strata.
  - c) \_\_\_\_\_ is a rarest diamond.
  - d) \_\_\_\_\_ in Karnataka has deposits of Gold in India.
  - e) \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular eco-friendly automobile fuel.
  - f) \_\_\_\_\_ is a off-shore oil field in India.