

1. Uranium and thorium used for generating nuclear power are found in  
(A) Godavari Basin (B) Gulf of Cambay  
(C) Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh (D) Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan
2. Which of the following is an offshore oil field?  
(A) Ankaleshwar (B) Digboi (C) Kalol (D) Mumbai High
3. Which one of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material? (Textbook)  
(A) Coal (B) Bauxite (C) Gold (D) Zinc
4. Koderma, in Jharkhand, is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals? (Textbook)  
(A) Bauxite (B) Mica (C) Iron ore (D) Copper
5. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the stratas of which of the following rocks?  
(A) Sedimentary rocks (B) Igneous rocks (C) Metamorphic rocks (D) None of the above
6. Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand? (Textbook)  
(A) Oil (B) Uranium (C) Thorium (D) Coal
7. Which one of the following is a ferrous metal?  
(A) copper (B) manganese (C) coal (D) bauxite
8. Which one of the following is a non-metal?  
(A) gold (B) silver (C) mica (D) platinum
9. Large occurrences of minerals in cracks, crevices, faults in igneous and metamorphic rocks are called:  
(A) Layers (B) Veins (C) Lodes (D) Chamber
10. Mineral deposits that occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors are called:  
(A) Placer deposits (B) Lodes (C) Reserve (D) Layers
11. How many kilograms of manganese is required to manufacture one tonne of steel?  
(A) 2 kgs (B) 11 kgs (C) 10 kgs (D) 20 kgs
12. Most of India's mineral reserves are found in  
(A) Himalayan region (B) Coastal region (C) Peninsular rocks (D) None of the above
13. Which is the finest quality iron ore in terms of iron content?  
(A) Hematite (B) Magnetite (C) Siderite (D) Limonite
14. Which state is the largest producer of j manganese ore in India?  
(A) Karnataka (B) Madhya Pradesh (C) Orissa (D) West Bengal
15. Which among the following is a 100 per cent 'export-oriented' iron ore mine of India?  
(A) Kendujhar in Orissa (B) Bailadila range of Chhattisgarh  
(C) Ratnagiri of Maharashtra (D) Kudremukh mines of Karnataka
16. India is deficient in which of the following minerals?  
(A) Iron ore (B) Coal (C) Copper (D) Mica
17. Which of the following are copper mines of India?  
(A) Ratnagiri and Bailadila (B) Jharia and Raniganj  
(C) Balaghat and Khetri (D) Tarapur and Kakrapara
18. Which is the largest bauxite producing state of India?  
(A) Orissa (B) Goa (C) Sikkim (D) Bihar

19. Limestone is the basic raw material of  
 (A) Paper industry (B) Cement industry (C) Sugar industry (D) Textile industry
20. Balaghat mines in Rajasthan are famous for  
 (A) Iron ore (B) Mica (C) Copper (D) Limestone
21. Mica is used in electric and electronic industries because  
 (A) of its insulating properties and resistance to high voltage  
 (B) it is a good conductor of electricity  
 (C) of its great malleability  
 (D) of its sonorous nature
22. Gondwana coal deposits are found in  
 (A) Ganga valley (B) Damodar valley (C) Kaveri delta (D) Narmada valley
23. Tertiary coals occur in the  
 (A) North-western states (B) Coastal states  
 (C) North-eastern states (D) Southern states
24. Neyveli lignite mines are located in the State of:  
 (A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Karnataka (D) Andhra Pradesh
25. In which region of India tidal energy is produced?  
 (A) Gulf of Kuchchh (B) Puga Valley of Ladakh  
 (C) Gulf of Cambay (D) Madhapur near Bhuj
26. Electricity produced from the heat of the earth's interior is  
 (A) Geothermal energy (B) Solar energy  
 (C) Hydel energy (D) Nuclear energy

**KEY**

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| 1. D  | 2. D  | 3. B  | 4. B  | 5. A  |
| 6. C  | 7. B  | 8. C  | 9. C  | 10. A |
| 11. C | 12. C | 13. B | 14. C | 15. D |
| 16. C | 17. C | 18. A | 19. B | 20. C |
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. C | 24. B | 25. A |
| 26. A |       |       |       |       |