

7th Social Science Lesson 12 Questions in English**12. Resources**

1. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Anything which can be used for satisfying the human needs is called resource
- 2) Natural resources are resources that exist without action of humankind.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Anything which can be used for satisfying the human needs is called resource. Natural resources are resources that exist without action of humankind. Natural resources are obtained from environment.

2. Based on the origin resources can be classified into_____

- a) **Biotic and Abiotic resources**
- b) Renewable and Non - renewable resources
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Explanation

On the basis of origin, resources may be divided into two types. They are:

1. Biotic resources 2. Abiotic resources

3. Which of the following is not a biotic resource?

- a) Birds
- b) Fishes
- c) **Sunlight**
- d) Forests

Explanation

Biotic resources are found in the biosphere which are obtained from living and organic materials. It includes forests, crops, birds, animals, fishes, man and materials that can be obtained from them.

4. Which of the following is included in biotic resource?

- a) Air

- b) Water
- c) Petroleum**
- d) None

Explanation

Biotic resources are found in the biosphere which are obtained from living and organic materials. Fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum are also included in this category because they are formed from decayed organic matter.

5. Metal ores are included in which category?

- a) Abiotic resources**
- b) Biotic resources
- c) Renewable resources
- d) None

Explanation

Abiotic resources are the non-living parts of an environment. Examples of abiotic resources include land, water, air, sunlight and heavy metals including ores such as gold, iron, copper, silver etc.

6. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) On the basis of renewability, resources can be divided into two types
- 2) Abiotic resources are the non-living parts of an environment.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

Abiotic resources are the non-living parts of an environment. On the basis of renewability, resources can be divided into two types. They are: 1. Renewable resources 2. Non - renewable resources.

7. _____ resource is a resource which can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally.

- a) Renewable**
- b) Biotic
- c) Abiotic
- d) Non-renewable

Explanation

A renewable resource is a resource which can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally. Renewable resources harvested and used rationally will not produce pollution.

8. Which of the following is not a renewable resource?

- a) Solar energy
- b) wind energy
- c) hydropower
- d) none

Explanation

A renewable resource is a resource which can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally. Example: solar energy, wind energy, and hydropower.

9. Photovoltaic devices or solar cells_____

- a) **directly convert solar energy into electricity**
- b) directly convert solar energy into magnetic energy and then into electricity
- c) directly convert solar energy into thermal energy
- d) directly convert solar energy into EMF

Explanation

The sun produces energy in the form of heat and light. Solar energy is not harmful to the environment. Photovoltaic devices or solar cells, directly convert solar energy into electricity.

10. Individual solar cell in group panel can perform in_____

- a) calculator
- b) watch batteries
- c) power residential dwellings
- d) **all the above**

Explanation

Individual solar cell in group panel can perform small applications from charging calculator, watch batteries, to large such as to power residential dwellings.

11. Which of the following country is/are major utilizers of solar energy?

- a) Japan
- b) China
- c) India
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Photovoltaic power plants and concentrating solar power plants are the largest solar applications covering acres. India, China, Japan, Italy and States of America are major utilizers of solar energy in the world.

12. _____ solar power project is one of the largest solar power projects in the world

- a) Bangladesh
- b) Lahore
- c) **Kamuthi**
- d) Theni

Explanation

Kamuthi solar power project is one of the largest solar power projects in the world. It is situated in Ramanathapuram District in Tamil Nadu.

13. The installed capacity of Kamuthi solar power project is _____ MW

- a) **648**
- b) 748
- c) 548
- d) 348

Explanation

The Kamuthi solar power project was completed on 21st September 2016. Investment of this project is around 4,550 Crores. The installed capacity of this project is 648 MW.

14. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Wind power is clean energy since wind turbines does not produce any emissions
 - 2) In recent years, wind energy has become one of the most economical and renewable energy technologies
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Wind power is clean energy since wind turbines does not produce any emissions. In recent years, wind energy has become one of the most economical and renewable energy technologies.

15. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The Classic Dutch windmill harnessed the wind's energy hundreds of years ago.

- 2) Modern wind turbines with three blades dot the landscape today, turning wind into electricity.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

The Classic Dutch windmill harnessed the wind's energy hundreds of years ago. Modern wind turbines with three blades dot the landscape today, turning wind into electricity.

16. Major wind energy producing countries is/are_____

- a) United States
- b) China
- c) India
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Major wind energy producing countries are United States, China, Germany, Spain, India, United Kingdom, Canada and Brazil.

17. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- 1) Muppandal - Tamil Nadu
 - 2) Dhalgaon – Rajasthan
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Muppandal – Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu with a wind farm capacity of 1,500MW

Dhalgaon – Sangli, Maharashtra with a wind farm capacity of 278MW

18. What is the installed capacity of Jaisalmer Wind farm (MW)?

- a) **1,064**
- b) 1500
- c) 528
- d) 99

Explanation

Jaisalmer wind farm is located in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan with an installed wind farm capacity of 1,064MW

19. Which of the following is cheapest and most versatile source of energy out?

- a) Solar
- b) Wind farm
- c) **Hydroelectric**
- d) Nuclear

Explanation

Hydroelectricity power is the cheapest and most versatile source of energy out of all the known energy.

20. _____ is the largest producer of hydro-electricity

- a) India
- b) **China**
- c) Russia
- d) USA

Explanation

China is the largest producer of hydro-electricity. Hydroelectricity is generated from moving water with high velocity and great falls with the help of turbines and dynamos.

21. Which of the following country is/are producing hydroelectricity?

- a) Russia
- b) Norway
- c) Japan
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Hydroelectric power is a renewable resource. China, Canada, Brazil, United States of America, Russia, India, Norway and Japan are some countries producing hydroelectricity.

22. Tehri Dam is located in_____

- a) **Uttarakhand**
- b) Gujarat
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Kerala

Explanation

Tehri Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 2400 MW is located in Uttarakhand.

23. Which of the following dam is located in Maharashtra?

- a) Idukki dam
- b) **Koyna Dam**
- c) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- d) Srisaillam Dam

Explanation

Koyna Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 1960 MW is located in Maharashtra.

24. What is the installed capacity of Mettur dam (MW)?

- a) **120**
- b) 400
- c) 360
- d) 1000

Explanation

Mettur Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 120 MW is located in Tamil Nadu.

25. Bhakra Nangal Dam is located in_____

- a) Uttarakhand
- b) **Punjab**
- c) Gujarat
- d) Maharashtra

Explanation

Bhakra Nangal Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 1,325 MW is located in Punjab. Sardar Sarovar Dam is located in Gujarat.

26. _____ is the largest hydroelectricity project in the world.

- a) Xiluodu Dam
- b) Guri Dam
- c) **Three gorges Dam**
- d) Tehri Dam

Explanation

Three Gorges Dam in China is the largest hydroelectricity project in the world with an installed capacity of 22,000MW.

27. Which of the following dam is located in China?

- a) Tucurui Dam
- b) Xiluodu Dam**
- c) Guri Dam
- d) Itaipu Dam

Explanation

Xiluodu Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 13,860 MW is located in china across Jinsha river.

28. In which year Three Gorges Dam construction completed?

- a) 2012**
- b) 2013
- c) 2002
- d) 2003

Explanation

Three Gorges Dam construction started in 1994 and ended in 2012. The installed capacity of the dam is 22,000MW.

29. Guri Dam is constructed across_____ river

- a) Jinsha
- b) Caroni**
- c) Tocantins
- d) Yangtze

Explanation

Guri Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 10,235 MW is located in Venezuela across Caroni river.

30. Which dam is present is Brazil and Paraguay?

- a) Tucurui Dam
- b) Itaipu Dam**
- c) Xiluodu Dam
- d) Three gorges Dam

Explanation

Itaipu Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 14,000 MW is located in Brazil and Paraguay across Parana river.

31. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Natural resources that once consumed and cannot be replaced is called non-renewable resources.
- 2) Continuous consumption of non-renewable resources ultimately leads to exhaustion.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Natural resources that once consumed and cannot be replaced is called non-renewable resources. Continuous consumption of non-renewable resources ultimately leads to exhaustion.

32. Which of the following is/are an example of non-renewable resource?

- a) Copper
- b) Coal
- c) Bauxite
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Examples of non-renewable resources include fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and mineral resources such as iron, copper, bauxite, gold, silver and others.

33. Which of the following is/are type of non-renewable resources?

- a) Metallic resources
- b) Non - Metallic resources
- c) Fossil fuel resources
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Non-renewable resources can be divided into three types. They are: ⌘ Metallic resources ⌘ Non - Metallic resources ⌘ Fossil fuel resources.

34. Which of the following is an example of Metallic resources?

- a) Limestone
- b) Mica
- c) **Manganese**

d) Dolomite

Explanation

Metallic resources are the type of resources that are composed of metals. These are hard substances, which are the good conductors of heat and electricity. Example for metallic resources are iron, copper, gold, bauxite, silver, manganese, etc.

35._____ is fourth most common element in Earth's crust and the most widely available metal

- a) Iron
- b) Copper
- c) Carbon
- d) Silver

Explanation

Iron is the fourth most common element in the Earth's crust and the most widely available metal.

36. Which of the following is an ore of iron?

- a) Magnetite
- b) Bauxite
- c) Chromite
- d) All the above

Explanation

Iron is the fourth most common element in the Earth's crust and the most widely available metal. Magnetite and hematite are the common ore for iron, which occurs normally in the rocks of the crust.

37. _____ % of the iron ore extracted is used to make Steel

- a) 45
- b) 98
- c) 89
- d) 68

Explanation

Iron ore is the key raw material in making steel and 98% of the iron ore extracted is used to make Steel.

38. Pure iron's strength can be increased by adding_____

- a) Carbon and manganese
- b) Copper and manganese

- c) Carbon and monazite
- d) None

Explanation

Pure iron ore is very soft, but its strength is increased many folds by adding small amount of carbon and manganese.

39. In how many countries iron ore is mined?

- a) 50
- b) 100
- c) 35
- d) 25

Explanation

Iron ore is mined in about 50 countries. It's low cost and high earth strength makes it usable in engineering applications, such as the construction of machinery and machine tools, automobiles, construction of large ships, structural components of building, bridges etc.

40. Which state/s account for over 95 per cent of the total reserves of Iron in India?

- a) Goa
- b) Karnataka
- c) Jharkhand
- d) All the above

Explanation

Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Goa account for over 95 per cent of the total reserves of India.

41. Iron ores found at_____ in Tamil Nadu

- a) Kodumanal
- b) Kanjamalai
- c) Madurai
- d) Arikumedu

Explanation

Iron ores found at Kanjamalai in Tamil Nadu. Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Goa account for over 95 per cent of the total reserves of India.

42. Which is the first metals known and used by man?

- a) Iron

- b) **Copper**
- c) Silver
- d) Gold

Explanation

Copper is one of the first metals known and used by man. About three quarters of copper is used to make electrical wires, telecommunication cables and electronics.

43. Which metal ranks third most consumed industrial metal in the world?

- a) Iron
- b) Aluminium
- c) **Copper**
- d) Silver

Explanation

Copper ranks as the third most consumed industrial metal in the world after Iron and Aluminium.

44. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Copper is good conductor of heat and electricity
 - 2) About three quarters of copper is used to make electrical wires, telecommunication cables and electronics.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Copper is good conductor of heat and electricity. About three quarters of copper is used to make electrical wires, telecommunication cables and electronics.

45._____ is the world's number one country in the production of copper

- a) India
- b) China
- c) **Chile**
- d) USA

Explanation

Chile is the world's number one country in the production of copper. Other copper producing countries are Peru, China, United States, Congo and Australia.

46. _____ regarded as a symbol of prosperity and a form of wealth

- a) Iron
- b) Aluminium
- c) **Gold**
- d) Silver

Explanation

Gold was used for minting coins, but now it is used for making ornaments and in dentistry. It is regarded as a symbol of prosperity and a form of wealth.

47. _____ is the world's largest producer of gold.

- a) India
- b) **China**
- c) UAE
- d) USA

Explanation

China is the world's largest producer of gold. Also, Australia, Russia, United States, South Africa and Canada are the major producers of gold.

48. _____ has 9500 tons reserve of gold ore and is world leading country in gold ore reserves

- a) China
- b) **Australia**
- c) India
- d) USA

Explanation

Among other countries, Australia has 9500 tons reserves of gold ore and it is world's leading country in gold ore reserves.

49. _____ is produced from bauxite ore.

- a) Copper
- b) Carbon
- c) **Aluminium**
- d) Silver

Explanation

Aluminium is produced from bauxite ore. There are several ores that contain aluminium but bauxite contains more aluminium.

50. ____ is light in weight, tough and cheaper which makes it for constructional purpose

- a) Iron
- b) **Aluminium**
- c) Copper
- d) Silver

Explanation

Aluminium has wide range of uses compared to other metals. Aluminium is light in weight, tough and cheaper, which makes it popular metal for constructional purpose. It is mainly used in the construction of aircrafts, ship, automobiles, railway coaches and etc.

51. _____ is the largest producer of gold in India

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Telangana
- c) **Karnataka**
- d) Tamil Nadu

Explanation

Karnataka is the largest producer of gold in India. Kolar Gold Field is one of the deepest mines of the world.

52. Duralumin is an alloy of ____

- a) Copper
- b) Silver
- c) **Aluminium**
- d) Iron

Explanation

By the addition of small quantities of other metals to aluminium, it creates superior alloy than pure aluminium. E.g: Duralumin

53. _____ is the world's leading bauxite producer.

- a) **Australia**
- b) China
- c) India
- d) UAE

Explanation

Australia is the world's leading bauxite producer. Apart from that, China, Brazil, India, Guinea, Jamaica and Russia also play an important role in bauxite production.

54. One fourth of the bauxite mineral deposits found in_____

- a) India
- b) China
- c) **Guinea**
- d) Australia

Explanation

One fourth of the bauxite mineral deposits found in Guinea alone. Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh are the main bauxite producing states in India.

55. In Tamil Nadu Bauxite is found in_____

- a) Madurai
- b) **Salem**
- c) Coimbatore
- d) Erode

Explanation

The bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Shervaroy hills of Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

56. About two-third of silver is used for_____

- a) Jewellery
- b) Dentistry
- c) Electroplating
- d) **monetary purpose**

Explanation

Silver is also a precious metal like gold. It has a wider variety of uses than gold. About two-third of silver is used for monetary purposes. Like gold, silver also resists corrosion.

57. _____ is the world's leading silver producer

- a) USA
- b) **Mexico**
- c) Guinea
- d) China

Explanation

Mexico is the world's leading silver producer. Following Mexico, Peru, China, Russia, Australia and Chile produce more silver. More than 50% of silver is found only in South American countries.

58. Which of the following is the ore of Manganese?

- a) Psilomelane
- b) Pyrolusite Manganese
- c) Rhodochrosite
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Manganese is a steel-grey, hard, shiny and brittle metal. The common ores of manganese are Pyrolusite Manganese, Psilomelane and Rhodochrosite.

59. _____ used as colouring material in bricks, pottery, floor tiles

- a) Iron
- b) **Manganese**
- c) Copper
- d) Bronze

Explanation

Manganese is used in making electrical batteries. It is also used as colouring material in bricks, pottery, floor tiles. Manganese compounds are used in making disinfecting liquids, bleaching powder, fertilizers etc.

60. _____ is the world's leading producer of manganese.

- a) **South Africa**
- b) USA
- c) India
- d) China

Explanation

South Africa is the world's leading producer of manganese. The significant producers of manganese in the world are China, Australia, Gabon, Brazil and India. All these producers have large reserves of manganese and are significant exporters in the world.

61. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Non-metallic resources can be described as the resources that do not comprise of metals
- 2) These are not hard substances, and are not good conductors of heat and electricity.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone

- c) 1, 2
- d) **None**

Explanation

Non-metallic resources can be described as the resources that do not comprise of metals. These are not hard substances, and are not good conductors of heat and electricity. Example for non-metallic resources are mica, limestone, gypsum, dolomite, phosphate, etc

62. Which among the following is ore of Mica?

- a) **Muscovite**
- b) Dolomite
- c) Bauxite
- d) Monosite

Explanation

Muscovite and Biotite are the common ores of Mica. It is one of the indispensable minerals used in electrical and electronics industry.

63. _____ is the world's top producer of mica.

- a) **China**
- b) India
- c) Bangladesh
- d) USA

Explanation

China is the world's top producer of mica. Russia, Finland, United States, Turkey and Republic of Korea also play a major role in the production of mica.

64. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) About 95 per cent of India's mica is found in Tamil Nadu
 - 2) In powder form, it is used for making lubricating oils and decorative wallpapers.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) **2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

About 95 per cent of India's mica is found in just three states of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand. It is used as an insulating material in electrical industry. In powder form, it is used for making lubricating oils and decorative wallpapers.

65. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Limestone is a sedimentary rock, composed mainly by skeletal fragments of marine organisms such as coral, foraminifera and molluscs
- 2) About 10% of sedimentary rocks are limestones.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Limestone is a sedimentary rock, composed mainly by skeletal fragments of marine organisms such as coral, foraminifera and molluscs. About 10% of sedimentary rocks are limestones. Mostly limestone is made into crushed stone and used as a construction material.

66. _____ cement is made from limestone

- a) Calcium aluminate
- b) **Portland**
- c) Pozzolan
- d) None

Explanation

Crushed limestone is used in smelting and other metal refining process. Portland cement is made from limestone.

67. _____ produces more than half of limestone production in the world.

- a) Brazil
- b) **China**
- c) Chile
- d) India

Explanation

China produces more than half of limestone production in the world. Beside this, United States, India, Russia, Brazil and Japan also produce more Limestone.

68. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu Produce over three-fourths of the total limestone of India
- 2) In Tamil Nadu, Large scale limestone reserve found in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Ariyalur, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai districts.
 - a) 1 alone

- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) **None**

Explanation

Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu Produce over three-fourths of the total limestone of India. In Tamil Nadu, Large scale limestone reserve found in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Ariyalur, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai districts.

69. How many types of coal are there based on Carbon content?

- a) 5
- b) 3
- c) **4**
- d) 6

Explanation

Coal is classified into four types based on carbon content. They are: 1. Anthracite 2. Bituminous 3. Lignite 4. Peat

70. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Coal is the most abundantly found fossil fuel that forms when dead plant matter is converted into peat
 - 2) It is used as a domestic fuel, in industries such as iron and steel, steam engines to generate electricity.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Coal is the most abundantly found fossil fuel that forms when dead plant matter is converted into peat. It is used as a domestic fuel, in industries such as iron and steel, steam engines to generate electricity. Electricity produced from coal is called Thermal Power.

71. The leading coal producers of the world is_____

- a) **China**
- b) India
- c) Chile
- d) Argentina

Explanation

The leading coal producers of the world is China. Beside this, India, USA, Australia, Indonesia and Russia also produce more coal.

72. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Bokaro in Jharkhand
 - 2) Raniganj in West Bengal
 - 3) Dhanbad in Jharkhand
- a) 1, 3
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) None

Explanation

The coal producing areas of India are Raniganj in West Bengal, Neyveli in Tamil Nadu, Jharia, Dhanbad, and Bokaro in Jharkhand.

73. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Petroleum is found between the layers of rocks and is drilled from oil fields located in Offshore and coastal areas.
 - 2) This is sent to refineries which process crude oil and produce variety of products like diesel, petrol, kerosene, wax, plastics and lubricants.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Petroleum is found between the layers of rocks and is drilled from oil fields located in Offshore and coastal areas. This is sent to refineries which process crude oil and produce variety of products like diesel, petrol, kerosene, wax, plastics and lubricants.

74. _____ is called as Black gold

- a) Coal
- b) **Petrol**
- c) Copper
- d) Iron

Explanation

Petroleum and its derivatives are called Black Gold as they are very valuable.

75. Which of the following is leading Petroleum producers in India?

- a) Digboi
- b) Bombay High
- c) deltas of Krishna and Godavari
- d) **all the above**

Explanation

The chief petroleum producing countries are Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and Qatar. The other major producers are USA, Russia, Venezuela, Kuwait, UAE and Algeria. The leading producers in India are Digboi in Assam, Bombay High in Mumbai and the deltas of Krishna and Godavari rivers.

76. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface.
 - 2) It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface. It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

77. In which area natural gas is found in India?

- a) Krishna and Godavari Delta
- b) Assam
- c) Gujarat
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

More than 50% of the global natural gas reserves are found in United States of America, Russia, Iran and Qatar. In India, Krishna and Godavari Delta, Assam, Gujarat and some areas of offshore in Mumbai have natural gas resources.