

Class – v

SUB-GEOGRAPHY

Ch-4.Buried Treasure

. Answer the following questions:

1.what are minerals? Why can we call them buried treasure?

Ans: Minerals are gift of nature that are usually found underground.

Buried means under ground treasure that means assets. As minerals are found in underground so it is called buried treasure.

2. Name the three types of minerals, giving an example of each.

Ans: The three types of minerals are:

- **Fossil fuels: coal,oil,natural gas.**
- **Metallic minerals: iron, copper.**
- **Non-metallic minerals: limestone, mica.**

3.Name and describe the processes by which we get minerals.

Ans.we get minerals in the following ways-

A Mining-This means digging into the ground to get the minerals.When minerals are deep inside the ground,miners go into the mines ,often by lifts,to bring out the minerals.When minerals are not too deep in the ground,they are taken out by removing the top layer of rocks,soil and vegetation.This is called surface mining. We get coal by mining.

B.:Quarrying: This means digging shallow, open pits called quarries. We get marble or limestone by quarrying.

C.Drilling: This means digging deep holes in the ground.we get crude oil,from which petrol and diesel are made,in this way.The deep holes are called oil wells

4.What is surface mining?

Ans.When minerals not deep in the ground then taken out from removing the top layer of rock, soil and vegetation.It is called surface mining.

5.Which part of India has the richest deposits of minerals?Which are the main minerals found here?

Ans. The chota Nagpur Plateau in Jharkhand has the richest deposits of minerals in India.

The main minerals are found here-iron,coal,boxite,mica etc.

6.why does India buy crude oil from other countries?

Ans. India does not have enough petroleum for the needs of all the people. So India imports crude oil from other countries.