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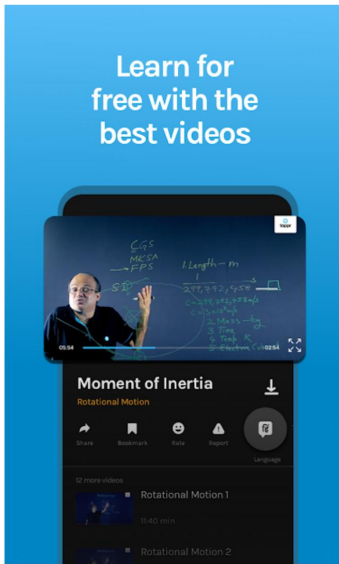
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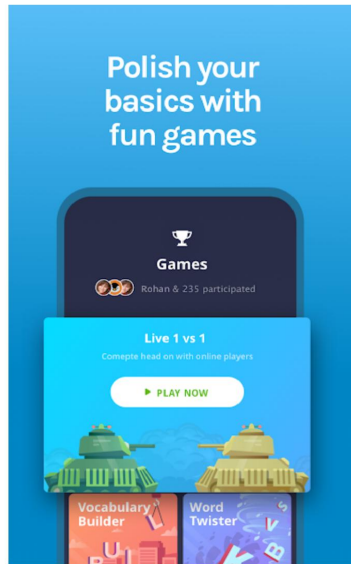


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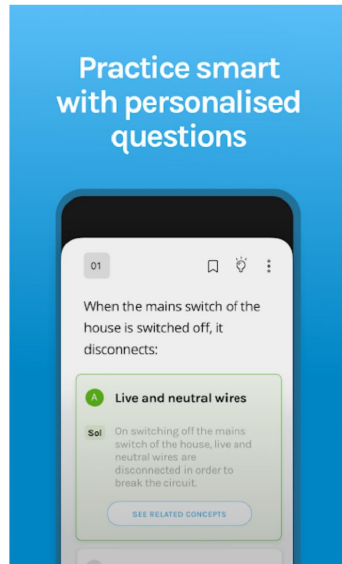
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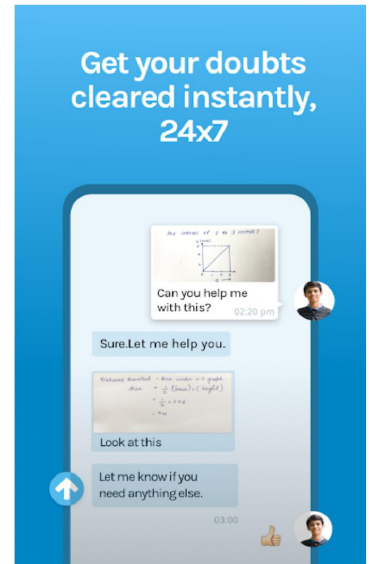
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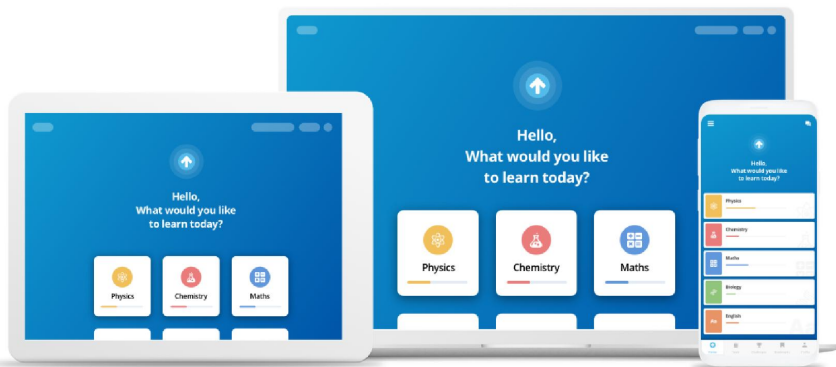
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#489251**Topic:** Minerals

Name any three common minerals used by you every day.

#489254**Topic:** Coal

Name two regions in the world rich in natural gas resources.

Solution

Following are the two regions in the world that are rich in natural gas resources:

1. Russia
2. Iran.

#489260**Topic:** Minerals

Which one of the following is NOT a producer of mica?

- A** Jharkhand
- B** Rajasthan
- C** Karnataka
- D** Andhra Pradesh

Solution

- About 95% of India's mica is distributed in just three states of Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- Of the above options, Karnataka is not a producer of mica.

#489263**Topic:** Minerals

Which one of the following is a leading producer of copper in the world?

- A** Bolivia
- B** Ghana
- C** Chile
- D** Zimbabwe

Solution

- Chile is the world's largest producer of copper, followed by China and Peru.
- Chile produces 5,750,000 tonnes of copper annually.

#489269**Topic:** Coal

Give reasons: Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.

Solution

Coal is a bulky material which loses weight on use as it is reduced to ash. Hence, heavy industries and thermal power stations are located on or near the coalfields.

#489271**Topic:** Petroleum and Iron Ore

Why Petroleum is referred to as black gold?

#489275**Topic:** Minerals

Distinguish between the followings: Ferrous and nonferrous minerals

Solution

Ferrous minerals are those minerals which are iron-based and are metallic in nature. Examples of ferrous minerals are iron ore, manganese.

Non-ferrous minerals do not contain iron and are non-metallic in nature. Examples of non-ferrous minerals are copper, brass.

#489278

Topic: Minerals

Distinguish between metallic and nonmetallic minerals.

Solution

Metallic minerals are those minerals which can be melted to obtain new products. They are usually hard and have shines or luster of their own. When hit, they don't break.

Examples of metallic minerals are iron, copper, bauxite, tin etc.

Non-metallic minerals are those which do not yield new products on melting. They are not so hard and have no shine or luster of their own. When hit, they may get broken into pieces. Examples of non-metallic minerals are coal, salt, clay, marble, etc.

#492251

Topic: Composition and Structure of the Atmosphere

The tidal energy can be put under _____ type of resource.

- A Replenishable
- B Human-made
- C Abiotic
- D Non-recyclable

Solution

Energy generated from tides is called tidal energy. Tidal energy can be harnessed by building dams at narrow openings of the sea. During high tide the energy of the tides is used to turn the turbine installed in the dam to produce electricity. In India, the Gulf of Kachchh provides ideal conditions for utilising tidal energy.

#492345

Topic: Coal

Which one of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?

- A coal
- B bauxite
- C gold
- D zinc

#492347

Topic: Manganese, Bauxite and Limestone

Koderma, in Jharkhand is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals?

- A bauxite
- B mica
- C iron ore
- D copper

Solution

Koderma district is rich in minerals. The Koderma district and the Lokai-Indarwa area covers the southern part of Great Mica-Belt of Jharkhand, Bihar, and India. Previously the Mica belt was known as Bihar mica belt which extends for a distance of 160 km having an average width of 25 km. The mica belt stretches from Gurpa in Gaya district in the west through Nawada, Koderma, Hazaribagh, Giridih in Jharkhand and Jamui as well as Bhagalpur district of the Bihar state in the east. Its maximum width is about 40 km at Koderma-Hazaribagh-Nawada area.

#492358**Topic:** Minerals

Distinguish between the ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

#492360**Topic:** Minerals

What is a mineral?

#492363**Topic:** Coal

Describe the distribution of coal in India.

#492366**Topic:** Manganese, Bauxite and Limestone

Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material.

- A Steel
- B Cement
- C Sugar
- D Jute

Solution

Limestone is mainly used as a raw material in cement industries. It is used as a building material, and to purify iron in blast furnaces. It's also used in the manufacture of glass, and of cement.

#492376**Topic:** Manganese, Bauxite and Limestone

Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement?