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STUDY MATERIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-VIII

Date : 06-06-2021

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▶ Coal & Petroleum

Natural Resources: The resources, that are obtained from nature are called natural resources, for example, air, water, soil and minerals.

Inexhaustible Natural Resources: The resources, that are present in unlimited quantity in nature, and cannot be exhausted by human activities, for example, air, sunlight etc.

Exhaustible Natural Resources: The resources, that are present in limited quantity in nature, and can be exhausted by human activities, for example, coal, petroleum, minerals, forests etc.

Fossil: The remains of the part of plants or animals transformed over time, is called fossil.

Some exhaustible natural resources from the dead remains of living organisms are known as fossil fuels, for example, coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Coal: It is a fossil fuel, that was formed by the decay of vegetation, which existed millions of years ago. It is a non-crystalline form of carbon.

Carbonisation: The slow process of conversion of dead vegetations into coal is called carbonisation.

Coke is an amorphous form of carbon, which is harder and denser than charcoal and is used as a fuel. It is obtained by heating soft coal in the absence or little supply of air. It is black in colour. It is used in the manufacture of steel.

Various constituents of petroleum and their uses are as follows:

S. No.	Constituents of Petroleum	Uses
1.	Petroleum Gas in Liquid form (LPG)	Fuel for home and industry
2.	Petrol	Motor fuel, aviation fuel, solvent for dry cleaning
3.	Kerosene	Fuel for stoves, lamps and for jet aircrafts
4.	Diesel	Fuel for heavy motor vehicles, electric generators
5.	Lubricating oil	Lubrication
6.	Paraffin wax	Ointment, candles, vaseline etc.
7.	Bitumen	Paints, road surfacing