

Date -25.6.2020

Teaching learning material

Class Xth          Subject geography

Chapter: Mineral and Energy Resources

### Conservation of Minerals

Minerals are a non-renewable resource. It takes thousands of years for the formation and concentration of minerals. Continued extraction of ores leads to the depletion of minerals. So, it's important to take the necessary steps so that mineral resources can be used in a planned and sustainable manner.

### Energy Resources

Energy resources can be classified as

**Conventional Sources:** It includes firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity.

**Non-Conventional Sources:** It includes solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy  
Let us discuss each of them in detail.

### Conventional Sources of Energy

#### Coal:

It is the most abundantly available fossil fuel.

It is used for power generation, to supply energy to the industry as well as for domestic needs.

Lignite is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content.

Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal.

Anthracite is the highest quality of hard coal.

Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro are important coalfields.

Read the above passage thoroughly and try to understand and give the answer of the following questions:

1. Why we should Conserve Minerals?
2. Write the types of Energy resources with example.
3. Write the type of Coal.
4. Which is the Highest quality of Coal?

5.Name the important Coalfields.

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