

GEOLOGY

MID-TERM REVISION



X



TEST BANK



ES.1.09



Which of the following is not an advantage of hydroelectric power?

- A) Water is source of cheap power.
- b) There is little air pollution.
- c) Hydroelectric plants can start quickly because they do not need to wait for water to be heated into steam.
- d) Damming rivers and streams for hydroelectric power plants the habitats of local plants and animals.

Answer D

In the United States, what is the leading renewable energy resource used to produce electricity?

- a) Fossil fuels
- b) water
- c) solar photovoltaic
- d) geothermal

Answer b

Which answer BEST describes electric power?

- a) The rate at which electricity does work, measured as a given time.
- b) The amount of work that can be done by electricity.

- c) The energy associated with the direct conversion of solar radiation to electricity.
- d) The overall efficiency of an electricity generation system.

ANSWER A

Which of the following are examples of renewable resources?

- a) water, solar, wind, and biomass.
- b) Hydroelectric, natural gas, petroleum, and wood.
- c) Wind, solar, coal, and nuclear fission.
- d) Oceanic, biomass, petroleum, and coal.

ANSWER A

How is electricity produced in steam turbine?

- a) Steam is captured and converted to electricity through a falling-water system.
- b) Steam causes atoms to split into parts conversion of a small part of the matter into electricity.
- c) Steam is cooled and the resulting condensation releases heat energy in the form of electricity.
- d) Steam turns turbine blades that turn the shaft of a generator to produce electricity.

ANSWER D

Designing a home to allow maximum sunlight in winter and trapping the heat inside is an example of which kind of solar system?

- a) solar water heating
- b) passive solar heating
- c) photovoltaic solar

d) active solar heating

ANSWER B

Transforming light energy directly into electricity is known as

- a) photovoltaic conversion
- b) passive solar conversion
- c) solar thermal collecting
- d) flat plate collecting

ANS A

Which of the following control(s) of solar energy received at a given location?

- a) insolation
- b) elevation
- c) longitude
- d) All of the above

ANSWER: A

What are the benefits of using solar water heating over fossil fuel for water heating?

- a) Reducing the use of fossil fuel for water heating saves stocks of the fossil fuels
- b) Solar water heating eliminates air pollution
- c) Solar water heating eliminates climate change gas emissions

d) All of the above

ANSWER D

How would you best describe the potential for wind power across the united states?

a)the potential for wind power is equal across the United States because wind velocities are the sane everywhere.

b) certain parts of the country have a high potential for wind power because of high velocity winds experienced in those parts

C) the potential for wind power in the United States is low because there are few areas that experience high enough wind velocities to generate electricity.

D) the potential for producing electricity from wind is low across the united state because the cost of wind power is not competitive with electricity produced by coal fired plants.

ANS: B

Which material is commonly extracted from quarries?

A- coal

B- peat

C- marble

D- potash

ANSWER C

Scientists search for fossil fuels in many ways. Sending a sound wave into the ground (by exploding dynamite, thumping the ground with a large weight, or using an electric vibrating machine) and measuring its return to the surface at receiving stations is called _____.

- A- destructive surveying
- B- seismic surveying
- C- dynamite surveying
- D- sonar surveying

Answer: B

Metal enrichment in subduction zones is a result of.....

- A- Differential melting and density stratification
- B- Dissolution and precipitation
- C- Magmatic segregation and mantle convection
- D- Hydrothermal activity and fluid enrichment

Answer c

Which ore is not correctly paired with a metal commonly extracted from it?

- A- bauxite – aluminum
- B- galena - zinc
- C- hematite - iron
- D- malachite - copper

Answer b

Gold may be separated from other sediments by panning because it has a high

- A- specific gravity
- B- conductivity

C- reflectivity

D- ductility

Answer a

Ore of this metal is often found in areas subjected to magma intrusions.....

A- copper

B- lithium

C- aluminum

D- sodium

Answer A

Which is a NOT an example of an industrial material or mineral deposit?

A- Coal

B- Quartz

C- Iron ore

D- Diamond

ANSWER D

A placer deposit forms when.....

A- Minerals precipitate from evaporating ocean water

B- Minerals precipitate from magmatically heated water

C- Minerals are deposited during metamorphic reactions

D- Minerals are deposited when flowing water slows down

ANSWER D

What form of energy is radiated by the earth and trapped by greenhouse gasses to cause global warming?

- A- Radio waves
- B- Gamma rays.
- C- Infrared light.
- D- Ultraviolet light

ANSWER C

One of the obstacles to the rapid replacement of nonrenewable energy sources with renewable energy sources is _____.

- A- the lack of government and private financial support for the development of renewable energy sources
- B- the motivation of private industry to proactively develop renewable energy sources
- C- the improvement in the infrastructure for using renewable energy sources
- D- advancements in technological development of renewable energy sources

ANSWER A

A 1200-w mixer used for 30 min. would require electric energy.....

- A- 300 wh.
- B- 600 wh.

C- 900 wh.

D- 1200 wh.

ANSWER B

The geothermal energy comes from.....beneath the surface of earth.

A- heat energy buried

B- magma flows close enough to the surface of earth.

C- both a and b.

D- not all above

ANSWER C

Photovoltaic solar energy is the only type of electricity generation that DOESN'T require.....

A- Water

B- Wiring

C- Moving parts

D- Connection to the electricity grid

ANSWER C

Although solar-PV-generated electricity as a power source is cleaner than burning fossil fuels, the problem with this electricity is that it

A- is dangerous if stored too long

B- is not sufficiently understood

C- is less efficient than fossil fuels

D- cannot be stored easily in large quantities for use

Answer d

Energy development needs

A- Huge capacity and low construction time.

B- Huge capacity and long construction time

C- Low capacity and long construction time.

D- Low capacity and low construction time

Answer a

A green energy company is considering whether it makes sense to pursue tidal power. Which is NOT a valid concern?

A- Tidal energy generating stations are expensive to build .

B- Tidal energy generating stations can interfere with tidal flow and harm marine life

C- Tidal power pollutes the ocean water near the generating stations .

D- Tidal power is viable only in coastal areas with a large tidal range .

Answer c

The wind intensity can be described by.....

A- Mach number

- B- Beaufort number
- C- Froude number
- D- Reynolds number

Answer b

A major disadvantage of solar power is _____.

- A- its efficiency level compared to other types of power
- B- its cost effectiveness compared to other types of power
- C- the variation in sunshine around the world
- D- a lack of knowledge on long-term economic impacts

Answer c

A nuclear power company claims that it provides “clean” energy. Which statement supporting this claim is true?

- A- It uses no inputs of energy
- B- It uses renewable fuel
- C- It produces no harmful byproducts
- D- It produces no carbon dioxide

Answer d

Which is NOT one of the ways researchers are seeking to drive down the

cost of solar photovoltaic cells?

A- By using new materials

B- With photovoltaic material that can be "painted" on

C- By removing impurities in silicon

D- By using geospatial software to design systems online

Answer d

During coal formation the relation between the content of carbon and the thickness is

A More carbon and more thickness

B More carbon and less thickness

C Less carbon and more thickness

D Less carbon and less thickness

Answer a

Coals are economical for mining depend on ...

A- the cost of transport the coal

B- the quality ,thickness, volume, and depth

C-environment that comes with the mining use of coal.

D- all the above

Answer d

There are many areas in Egypt famous for volcanic activity like Hamam Pharaons. A green energy company is investigating locations for a new geothermal power facility. Which location is most likely to be viable, geologically speaking?

- A- Near Alexandria city
- B- West Coast Gulf of Suez
- C- Western Desert area
- D- None of the above

Answer c

How is the nuclear fission reaction in a power plant controlled ?

- A- By increasing the turbine rotation rate
- B- By inserting neutron-absorbing control rods
- C- By circulating cold water around the fuel rods
- D- By removing circulating water from the reactor

Answer b

The primary barrier to using solar energy in Egypt is that _____

- A- solar power is not technically feasible
- B- solar power causes major pollution problems
- C- solar power is not economically competitive with other energy sources
- D- all of these

Answer c

The world faces an energy crisis because of _____.

A- world demand for energy will increase

B- world oil production will peak and begin to decline

C-shortages and the resulting escalation of prices can shock the economic and political order

D- all of the above

Answer d

Which of the following statements regarding the nuclear accident at Chernobyl in the Ukraine in 1986 is false?

A- radioactive debris was blown into Scandinavia and western Europe

B-hundreds of square miles of land surrounding Chernobyl were contaminated and made uninhabitable

C-food supplies in many countries had to be purified in order to be consumed

D-excess deaths from cancer may be in the thousands over the next 40 Years

Answer d

A nuclear power company claims that it provides “clean” energy. Which statement supporting this claim is true?

A- It produces no carbon dioxide

- B- It uses renewable fuel
- C- It produces no harmful byproducts
- D- It uses no inputs of energy.

Answer a

How are solar thermal devices different from photovoltaic devices

- A-Solar thermal devices require large amounts of space, but photovoltaic devices are much smaller .
- B-Solar thermal devices make direct use of sunlight, but photovoltaic devices use sunlight indirectly .
- C-Solar thermal devices use heat generated by the sun, but photovoltaic devices convert light into electricity .
- D-Solar thermal devices can work only in sunny areas, but photovoltaic devices can work even in areas that get little sunlight

answer c

Which answer best describes electric power?

- A- The rate at which electricity does work, measured at a given time
- B- The amount of work that can be done by electricity
- C-The energy associated with that direct conversion of solar radiation to electricity
- D- The overall efficiency of an electricity generation system

Answer a

48)Transforming light energy directly into electricity is known as

A- photovoltaic conversion

B- passive solar conversion

C- solar thermal collecting

D- flat plate collecting

Answer b

What country has the most solar PV power, as of 2013?

A- The United States

B- China

C- Germany

D- Spain

Answer a

Concentrating solar power plants don't need photovoltaic cells. What do they need?

A- Large land area

B- Water

C- Reflectors

D- All of the above

Answer b

A green energy company is considering whether it makes sense to pursue tidal power. Which is NOT a valid concern?

- A- Tidal power is viable only in coastal areas with a large tidal range .
- B- Tidal energy generating stations are expensive to build .
- C- Tidal power pollutes the ocean water near the generating stations .
- D- Tidal energy generating stations can interfere with tidal flow and harm marine life

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- D- By removing circulating water from the reactor

Answer c

An engineering firm is researching the potential for new sources of nuclear energy. Which characteristic does an isotope NOT have to possess for it to be viable as a fuel for generating nuclear energy?

- A- It must be unstable .
- B- It must be radioactive .
- C- Its electrons must be at the highest possible energy level .
- D- Its nucleus must be able to be split by neutron bombardment

Answer c

How is electricity produced in a steam turbine?

A-Steam causes atoms to split into parts, with conversion of a small part of the matter into electricity.

B-Steam is captured and converted to electricity through a falling-water System

C-Stream turns turbine blades that turn the shaft of a generator to produce electricity.

D-Steam is cooled and the resulting condensation releases heat energy in the form of electricity.

Answer b

Which of the following is not an advantage of hydroelectric power?

a) there is little air pollution.

b) Damming rivers and streams for hydroelectric power affects the habitats of local plants and animals.

c) Hydroelectric plants can start quickly because they don't need to wait for water to be heated into steam.

d) Water is a source of cheap power.

Answer: b

The reactor contains a core of nuclear fuel is mostly

a) Plutonium

b) Enriched uranium

- c) Thorium
- d) Coal

Answer: b

In a fossil-fueled steam turbine used

- a) A boiler
- b) Reactor
- c) Both of them
- d) Not all above

Answer: a

60) Which answer BEST describes electric power?

- a) The amount of work that can be done by electricity.
- b) The energy associated with the direct conversion of solar radiation to electricity.
- c) The overall efficiency of an electricity generation system.
- d) The rate at which electricity does work, measured at a given time.

Answer: d

The geothermal energy comes from beneath the surface of the earth.

- a) Magma flows close enough to the surface of earth
- b) Heat energy buried
- c) Both a and b
- d) Not all above

Answer: c

Burning of biomass

- A) Can cause soil erosion, water pollution and loss of wildlife habitat
- B) Does not cause water pollution
- C) Release more carbon dioxide per ton burned than does coal
- D) Releases more air pollution per unit of energy produced than does uncontrolled burning of coal

Answer: a

A major disadvantage of using biomass for energy is

- a- Higher nitrous oxide emissions than other sources of energy
- b- Higher sulfur dioxide emission than other sources of energy
- c- Large land requirements
- d- Lack of versatility in its use and application

Answer: c

Which answer BEST describes electric energy?

- a- The amount of work that can be done by electricity
- b- The energy associated with the direct conversion of solar radiation to electricity
- c- The rate at which electricity does work, measured at a given time

d- The overall efficiency of an electricity generation system

Answer: a

Which of the following disadvantages of the development of geothermal power is false?

- a- Use of geothermal energy is limited by scarcity of sites and economics
- b- It sometimes causes land subsidence
- c- It releases more carbon dioxide than fossil fuels
- d- It sometimes causes ecosystem degradation

Answer: c

An engineering firm is researching the potential for new sources of nuclear energy. Which characteristic does an isotope NOT have to possess for it to be viable as a fuel for generating nuclear energy?

- a- It must be unstable
- b- It must be radioactive
- c- Its electrons must be in the highest possible energy level
- d- Its nucleus must be able to be split by neutron bombardment

Answer: c

What is the dominant source of energy for modern industry and society?

- a- Oil
- b- Coal
- c- Natural gas
- d- Nuclear power

Answer: c

A nonrenewable resource is a resource that

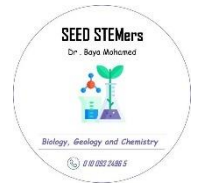
- a- Can never be used up

- b- Can never be replaced
- c- Is used faster than it can be replaced
- d- Is replaced faster than it can be used

Answer: b



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The world's fastest growing energy resource is

- a- Nuclear power
- b- Tidal energy
- c- Hydroelectric dams
- d- Wind power

Answer: d

Widespread effects on the worldwide ecosystem are called

- a- Global change
- b- Beneficial
- c- Succession
- d- Disasters

Answer: a

The rate of solar radiation is about 1000W/M² (watts per square meter)

- a- On a horizontal surface at sea level
- b- If the sun is not directly and the sky is clear
- c- If the sun is directly and the sky is clear
- d- Both a and c

Answer: d

..... convert light energy directly into electricity

- a- Wind power
- b- Solar heating
- c- Photovoltaic system
- d- None of the above

Answer: c

Latitude, season, time of day and slope of land surface are considering control of ..

- a- Insulation
- b- Moon – earth system
- c- Insolation
- d- Tidal

Answer: c

All of the following statements regarding the use of solar cookers are true, except they

- a- Can reduce deforestation
- b- Are expensive to purchase
- c- Can save time and labor
- d- Can be built locally

Answer: b

The rate at which a given area of land receives solar energy interpret

- a- Insulation
- b- Insolation
- c- Sunnation
- d- Summation

Answer: b

The home is designed to let in large amounts of sunlight is considering

- a- Passive solar heating system
- b- Active solar heating system
- c- A solar collector
- d- None of the above

Answer: a

When a surface is not perpendicular to the sun's rays

- a- Insolation increases
- b- The surface presents a smaller cross-sectional area to the sun
- c- The surface presents a larger cross-sectional area to the sun
- d- Insulation decreases

Answer: b

The sun's path across the sky is much closer to the horizon

- a- The hours of daylight are long
- b- In the northern hemisphere winter
- c- The hours of daylight are short
- d- Both b and c

Answer: d

A solar collector is considering

- a- Passive solar heating system
- b- Collect and distribute the solar energy
- c- Active solar heating system
- d- Both b and c

Answer: d

Solar water heating systems for building have

- a- Rectangular box and glazing frame
- b- A solar collector and a storage tank
- c- Flat plate collector and flow tubes
- d- Both a and c

Answer: b

One of the most popular designs used in wind turbines today has

- a- Triple bond
- b- Double blade propeller
- c- Triple blade propeller
- d- All of the above

Answer: c

The advantage to switching from fossil fuels to photovoltaic is that.....

- a- Photovoltaic system are 100 percent efficient
- b- It would stop global warming
- c- It would increase production of carbon dioxide
- d- Photovoltaic systems are inexpensive

Answer: d

Designing a home to allow maximum sunlight in winter and trapping the heat inside is an example of which kind of solar system?

- a- Active solar heating
- b- Solar water heating
- c- Passive solar heating
- d- Photovoltaic solar

Answer: c

Transforming light energy directly into electricity is known as

- a- Photovoltaic conversion
- b- Solar thermal collecting
- c- Flat plate collecting
- d- Passive solar conversion

Answer: a

Wind power can be used on

- a- A smaller scale in households
- b- A large scale to produce electricity for communities (wind farms)
- c- A large scale to produce electricity for industries
- d- Both a and b

Answer: d

Wind power

- a- Is an unlimited source of energy at favorable sites
- b- Requires long construction times

- c- Has a low net useful energy yield
- d- Emits moderate air pollution

Answer: a

What causes wind?

- a- The clouds moving in circles in the atmosphere
- b- The sudden change in temperature during the day
- c- The uneven heating of the earth's surface by the sun
- d- All of the above

Answer: c

The sun radiation

- a- Travels at the speed of light and it reaches earth in about six minutes
- b- Travels at the speed of light and it reaches earth in about seven minutes
- c- Travels at the speed of light and it reaches earth in about eight minutes
- d- Travels at the speed of light and it reaches earth in about nine minutes

Answer: c

What are the benefits of using solar water heating over fossil fuel for water heating?

- a- reducing the use of fossil fuel for water heating saves stocks of the fossil fuel
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- c- Solar water heating eliminates climate change gas emissions
- d- all the above

Answer: d

What country has the most solar PV power, as of 2013?

- a- The United States
- b- China
- c- Germany
- d- Spain

Answer: c

Photovoltaic solar energy is the only type of electricity generation that DOESN'T

- a- require
- b- Water
- c- Moving parts
- d- Connection to the electricity grid
- e- Wiring

Answer: b

What is essential for a rooftop PV system to work?

- a- An inverter
- b- A rheostat
- c- A connection to the electric grid
- d- A battery

Answer: a

Concentrating solar power plants don't need photovoltaic cells. What do they need?

- a- Large land area
- b- Water
- c- Reflectors
- d- All of the above

Answer: d

Which is NOT one of the ways researchers are seeking to drive down the cost of solar photovoltaic cells?

- a- By removing impurities in silicon
- b- By using new materials
- c- With photovoltaic material that can be "painted" on
- d- By using geospatial software to design systems online

Answer: a

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- c- Solar thermal devices use heat generated by the sun, but photovoltaic devices convert light into electricity
- d- Solar thermal devices can work only in sunny areas, but photovoltaic devices can work even in areas that get little sunlight

Answer: c

A green energy company is considering whether it makes sense to pursue tidal power. Which is NOT a valid concern?

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d- Tidal energy generating stations can interfere with tidal flow and harm marine life

Answer: c

A nuclear power company claims that it provides “clean” energy. Which statement supporting this claim is true?

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- d- It produces no harmful by products

Answer: d

How is the nuclear fission reaction in a power plant controlled?

- a- By increasing the turbine rotation rate
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- c- By circulating cold water around the fuel rods
- d- By removing circulating water from the reactor

Answer: b

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- b- It must be radioactive
- c- Its electrons must be in the highest possible energy level
- d- Its nucleus must be able to be split by neutron bombardment

Answer: c

Resources used

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QSC (Qena student club)

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<https://qena-club123.github.io/Qena-Student-Club/index.html>

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Instagram

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Facebook

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Dr. Baya & Co

GEOLOGY

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X



TEST BANK



ES.1.08



Which type of mining occurs when gold is panned from a stream?

- A) open pit
- B) placer
- C) strip

Answer: B

Lump of the minerals on deep ocean floor

- A: nodule
- B: ore
- C: gemstone
- D: vein
- E: lode

Answer: A

Undersea mining is not practical because:

- A: there are no valuable minerals in the ocean
- B: nodules cannot be recovered
- C: minerals can't be removed
- D: it is difficult and expensive

Answer: D

A(n) Forms when very hot water dissolves minerals from rock and transports them into cracks where the minerals precipitate out

A: vein

B: Ore

C: Lane

Answer: A

Which of the following is the only mineral which mined from sea? It is

A: copper

B: Magnesium

C: uranium

D: zinc

Answer: B

Gold that weathered out from metamorphic rocks

A: Was located below the soil surface

B: was located at the soil surface

C: Setting in gravel deposits

D: None of the above

Answer: C

Placers are valuable minerals found in:

A: Mountains ranges

B: deserts

C: stream deposits

D: Populated areas

Answer: C

Metal enrichment in subduction zones is a result of:

A: dissolution and precipitation

B: different melting and density stratification

C: Magmatic segregation and mantle convection

D: Hydrothermal Activity and fluid enrichment of magmas

Answer: D

Stratiform deposits generally result from a combination of

A: igneous process and metamorphic process

B: Igneous process and sedimentary process

C: Metamorphic and sedimentary process

D: Igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks

Answer: B

Which determines whether a metallic element becomes concentrated in the liquid fraction during magmatic segregation

A: Its density

B: Its conductivity

C: its susceptibility to magnetic fields

D: Its compatibility in early crystallizing minerals

Answer: D

Which mineral is used in making steel?

A: hematite

B: Diamond

C: graphite

D: gypsum

Answer: A

The age of earth is approximately

- A: 10000 years
- B: 1.1 billion years
- C: 2.3 billion years
- D: 4.6 billion years

Answer :D

A mountain building event is called:

- a. Orographic
- b. Mountainy
- c. Orogeny
- d. A fissure event

Answer: C

Evidence of the Taconic orogeny includes:

- A: the Taconic mountains of New York
- B: An ancient volcanic arc
- C: Metamorphosed Ocean sediments
- D: All of these

Answer: D

Bauxite is a rock that contains valuable minerals of the resource

A: aluminum

B: iron

C: copper

D: zinc

Answer: A

The mineral Is mined for rock salt

A: copper

B: nickel

C: gold

D: halite

Answer: D

Which of the following is a source of lead?

A: Bauxite

B: Hematite

C: Malachite

D: Galena

Answer: D

The oxide of lightweight metal form corundum, rubies, and sapphires

A: aluminum

B: copper

C: zinc

D: Lead

Answer: A

Galena is the primary ore of which of the following minerals?

A: Zinc

B: Tungsten

C: Lead

D: Silver

Answer: C

Sphalerite is a primary ore of which of the following mineral?

A: zinc

B: Tin

C: Copper

D: Iron

Answer: A

Hematite is a primary ore of which of the following mineral?

A: Zinc

B: Tungsten

C: Iron

D: None of the above

Answer: C

Which of the following is a source of copper?

A: bauxite

B: Hematite

C: Malachite

D: Galena

Answer: C

Steel makers add other elements to iron to make

A: softer alloys

B: weaker alloys

C: alloys with special properties

D: More brittle alloys

Answer: C

An example of mineral made up of pure element is

A: Coal

B: Copper

C: quartz

D: Glass

Answer: B

When steelmakers add chromium and nickel to iron, the result is:

A: stronger steel

B: rust-resistant steel

C: Steel that melts easily

D: steel mixed with slag

Answer: B

In order to have mining, the area must have

A: a much higher concentration of minerals that are found elsewhere

B: large gold or silver deposits

C: Gemstones

D: Radioactivity

Answer: A

Which is not a major limitation in predicting future mineral resources costs and availability

A: Inability to predict new discoveries of major mineral resources and reserves

B: Lack of basic knowledge of the types of rocks and geologic environments that mineral resources are found in

C: Inability to predict what technology will be available in the future for extracting minerals

D: Lack of understanding about the environmental consequences of extracting minerals

Answer: B

How are mineral reserves different from mineral resources?

A: mineral reserves are more widespread than mineral resources

B: mineral reserves contain lower concentration of elements than mineral resources

C: All mineral resources are mineral reserves, while all mineral reserves are not mineral resources

D: all mineral reserves are mineral resources while all mineral resources are not mineral reserves

Answer: D

The cost of creating a product from a mineral deposit depends on:

A: The abundance of valuable mineral from a deposit

B: Cost of extracting the mineral from rock

C: Cost of refining the ore material

D: all of the above

Answer: D

Which term refers to anyone who searches for ore deposit?

A: Geologist

B: Prospector

C: Miner

D: mineral specialist

Answer: B

Scientists who locate ore deposits

A: geologists

B: Environmental scientists

C: Soil scientist

D: Paleontologist

Ans: A

Valuable mineral resources are:

A: evenly distributed around the planet

B: More highly concentrated in certain locations by geologic processes

C: Collected by surface mining techniques

D: Always profitable, or they wouldn't be called valuable

Answer: B

Which 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

Answer: B

Which of the following minerals is NOT obtained from the veins and lodes.

- a) Tin
- b) Zinc
- c) Lead
- d) Gypsum

Answer: B

Which mineral belongs to the category of non-ferrous metals?

- a) iron ore
- b) Manganese
- c) copper
- d) cobalt

Answer: C

Which one of the following minerals is fossil fuel?

- a)Coal
- b)Zircon
- c)Uranium
- d) Barium

Answer: A

Which of the following is a non-metallic mineral?

- a) Lead
- b) Tin
- c) Limestone
- d) Copper

Answer: C

Which of the following is the finest quality of iron ore?

- a) Magnetite
- b) Limonite
- c) Siderite
- d) Hematite

Answer: D

Which one of the following fuels is considered as environment-friendly?

- a) Natural gas
- b) Petroleum
- c) Coal
- d) Firewood

Answer: A

Which of the following minerals is obtained through veins and lodes?

- a) Coal
- b) Bauxite
- c) Tin
- d) Lead

Answer: D

Mineral deposits where heavy minerals are concentrated by stream or wave action are called:

- a) hydrothermal
- b) hydraulic
- c) stratiform
- d) placer
- e) residual

Answer: D

Most ore minerals belong to the following groups:

- a) silicates and carbonates
- b) sulfates and elements
- c) elements and oxides
- d) sulfates and carbonates
- e) sulfides and oxides

Answer: E

Calcite and dolomite are:

- a) oxide minerals of great value
- b) ferromagnesian silicates possessing a sheet structure
- c) carbonate minerals
- d) sulfates found in evaporite deposits

Answer: C

This mineral suite includes many major ores:

- a) halides
- b) sulfides
- c) sulfates
- d) carbonates

Answer: B

Gold, diamonds, and graphite are examples:

- a) native elements
- b) carbonates
- c) oxides

d) sulfates

Answer: A

Which of the following is not a type of metallic mineral?

- a. iron
- b. lead
- c. copper
- d. aluminum
- e. coal

Answer: E

Nonmetallic mineral resources include all of the following except

- a. phosphate
- b. iron
- c. gypsum
- d. limestone
- e. sulfate

Answer: E

Waste soil and rock removed during surface mining is called

- a. hazardous waste
- b. gangue
- c. spoil
- d. tailings
- e. smelt

Answer: C

The portion of ore that does not contain the desired mineral is called

- a. hazardous waste
- b. spoil
- c. gangue
- d. tailings
- e. smelt

Answer: C

Which of the following is an example of a nonmetal mineral resources?

- A. Gold
- B. Quartz
- C. Aluminum
- D. Copper

ANS: B

Nonmetals are identified by there:

- A. Ability to conduct heat
- B. Shiny surfaces
- C. Ability to conduct electricity
- D. Dull surfaces

ANS: D

A mineral deposit called a lode is formed by:

- A. Metal fragments deposited in stream beds
- B. Layers accumulating in cooling magma
- C. Hot mineral solutions in the cracks of rocks
- D. Precipitation of mineral from seawater

ANS: C

Which of the following is an example of a nonrenewable resources:

- A. Natural gas
- B. Sunlight
- C. Falling water
- D. Wind

ANS: A

A material from which mineral resources can be mined profitably is:

- A. Gemstone
- B. Ore
- C. Nodule
- D. Renewable resources

ANS: B

Which of the following statement is TRUE:

- A. Fossil fuel formation is ongoing, and current remains may become petroleum in the future
- B. Fossil fuel formation happened millions of years ago and no longer takes place today
- C. Current petroleum is found only beneath the ocean
- D. Permeable rocks are a good place to find other fossil fuel as coal

ANS: A

What process causes organic remains to turn into fossil fuel?

- A. Pressure caused by overlying rocks and sediments
- B. The constant layering from microscopic sea life

- C. Millions of years of physical and chemical change
- D. The movement of fluids through layers of permeable rocks

ANS: C

Which of the following is the main reason that coal became a more widely used energy source than wood in the mid-1800s?

- A. Coal burns easier than wood does
- B. Coal is a renewable resource, unlike wood
- C. Coal is more efficient energy producer than wood
- D. Coal produces fewer byproducts and waste than wood does

ANS: C

Plastics, synthetic fabrics, and synthetic rubber are composed of chemicals that are derived from:

- A. Anthracite
- B. Petroleum
- C. Peat
- D. Minerals

ANS: B

Impermeable rock that occurs at the top of an oil reservoir is called:

- A. Coal

- B. Peat
- C. Cap rock
- D. Water

ANS: C

The green mineral, (1) _____ can be mined to produce (2) _____.

- A. (1) magnetite, (2) silver
- B. (1) galena, (2) lead
- C. (1) magnetite, (2) gold
- D. (1) malachite, (2) copper

ANS: D

Which type of mineral deposit forms as a result of deposition by water flowing on the Earth's surface?

- A. Magmatic
- B. Residual
- C. Hydrothermal
- D. Placer

ANS: D

Mineral deposits where heavy minerals are concentrated by stream or wave action is called:

- A. Placer
- B. Residual
- C. hydraulic
- D. Stratiform

ANS: A

Diamonds can be a type of magmatic mineral deposit that forms inside a rock type called:

- A. Basalt
- B. Sandstone
- C. Kimberlite
- D. Chromite

ANS: C

What type of mineral deposits form as a result of weathering of existing deposits?

- A. Residual
- B. Hydrothermal
- C. Placer
- D. Metamorphic

ANS: A

Which one among the following is a solid lubricant?

- A. Indium
- B. Germanium
- C. Sulphur
- D. Graphite

ANS: D

Which 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

ANS: B

Which of the following minerals is NOT obtained from the veins and lodes:

- A. Tin
- B. Zinc
- C. Lead

D. Gypsum

ANS: D

Which mineral belongs to the category of non-ferrous metals?

A. Iron ore

B. Copper

C. Manganese

D. Cobalt

ANS: B

Which one of the following minerals is a fossil fuel?

A. Coal

B. Zircon

C. Uranium

D. Barium

ANS: A

Which of the following is a non-metallic mineral?

A. Lead

- B. Tin
- C. Limestone
- D. Copper

ANS: C

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

- A. Bauxite
- B. Mica
- C. Iron ore
- D. Copper

ANS: B

Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the stratas of which of the following rocks?

- A. Sedimentary rocks
- B. Metamorphic rocks
- C. Igneous rocks
- D. None of the above

ANS: A

Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand?

- A. Oil
- B. Uranium
- C. Thorium
- D. Coal

ANS: C

Limestone is associated with which of the following rocks?

- A. Sedimentary rock
- B. Igneous rock
- C. Metamorphic rock
- D. Tertiary rock

ANS: A

Which is CORRECT about Magnetite iron ore?

- A. Magnetite is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of quantity used
- B. Magnetite has the inferior magnetic qualities which is not valuable in the electric industry
- C. It is the finest iron ore with very high content of iron up to 70%
- D. It has a slightly lower iron content than hematite (50-60%)

ANS: C

One who studies minerals as part of earth's crust for a better understanding of landforms are called:

- A. Scientists
- B. Geographers
- C. Geologists
- D. Ecologists

ANS: C

Small occurrences of minerals in rocks are known as:

- A. Lodes
- B. Veins
- C. Ores
- D. Crevices

ANS: B

The larger occurrences of minerals of igneous and metamorphic rocks are called:

- A. Veins
- B. Lodes
- C. Beds
- D. Layers

ANS: B

Rat-hole mining is found in:

- A. Jharkhand
- B. Orissa
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Meghalaya

ANS: D

Which one of the following minerals is largely derived from Ocean Waters?

- A. Bromine
- B. Silver
- C. Platinum
- D. Bauxite

ANS: A

Which one of the following is largely derived from ocean water?

- A. Bauxite
- B. Magnesium
- C. Gold
- D. Mica

ANS: B

Which one of the following minerals is largely derived from 'placer deposits'?

- A. Magnesium
- B. Iron ore
- C. Gold
- D. Bromine

ANS: C

Which of the following is the finest quality of iron ore?

- A. Limonite
- B. Magnetite
- C. Siderite
- D. Hematite

ANS: B

36. Which of the following is a non-ferrous mineral?

- A. Manganese
- B. Petroleum
- C. Aluminum
- D. Iron

ANS: C

Which one of the following fuels is considered as environment-friendly?

- A. Natural gas
- B. Petroleum
- C. Coal
- D. Firewood

ANS: A

Which of the following minerals is obtained through veins and lodes?

- A. Coal
- B. Bauxite
- C. Tin
- D. Lead

ANS: D

Metals like gold, silver and platinum are known as which of the following?

- A. Ferrous minerals
- B. Non-ferrous minerals
- C. Non-metallic minerals
- D. Precious minerals

ANS: D

Minerals formed from solidification of molten matter in the crack, crevices, faults or joints are found in which types of rocks?

- A. Stratified rocks
- B. Igneous and metamorphic rocks
- C. Sedimentary rocks
- D. None of the above

ANS: B

Which of the following regions of India contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica, and many other non-metallic minerals?

- A. The Himalayas
- B. Alluvial plains of North India
- C. Rock system of peninsula in Rajasthan
- D. Peninsular plateau region

ANS: D

Due to which of the following reasons is the Bailadila range in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh famous?

- A. It is the highest range in Central India
- B. Very high-grade hematite variety of iron ore is found here
- C. Very high-grade coal deposits are found here
- D. It is the largest iron ore deposit in the world

ANS: B

Which of the following minerals is an important raw material in the iron and steel industry apart from iron?

- A. Mica
- B. Aluminum
- C. Gypsum
- D. Manganese

ANS: D

India's reserves and production of which of the following types of minerals is not very satisfactory?

- A. Ferrous Minerals
- B. Non-Ferrous Minerals
- C. Energy Minerals
- D. None of the above

ANS: B

Which of the following minerals is indispensable for electric and electronic industries?

- A. Iron
- B. Nickel
- C. Manganese
- D. Mica

ANS: D

Which of the following is a non-commercial source of energy widely used in rural areas?

- A. Coal
- B. Firewood
- C. Natural gas
- D. Electricity

ANS: B

Which of the following energy sources are not conventional sources of energy?

- A. Firewood, cattle dung cake
- B. Atomic energy, biogas, solar energy
- C. Coal, petroleum, natural gas
- D. Hydro and thermal electricity

ANS: B

Which of the following is a fuel mineral?

- A. Hydro-electricity
- B. Solar power
- C. Thorium
- D. Biogas

ANS: C

Which of the following energy sources is also termed mineral oil or crude oil?

- A. Coal
- B. Petroleum
- C. Biogas
- D. Natural gas

ANS: B

Which of the following industries are the key users of natural gas?

- A. Cotton and jute textiles
- B. The power and fertilizer industries
- C. Iron and steel industry
- D. All the above

ANS: B

Which of the following includes non-ferrous metals?

- A. Iron and manganese
- B. Steel and iron ore
- C. Hematite and magnetite
- D. Copper and bauxite

ANS: D

Which one of the following minerals belongs to the category of ferrous minerals?

- A. Mica
- B. Silver

C. Bauxite

D. Manganese

ANS: D

Which one of the following features is NOT TRUE about copper?

A. India is deficient in the reserve and production of copper

B. It is malleable, ductile and a good conductor

C. It is a ferrous ore

D. It is mainly used in electrical cables and electronic goods

ANS: C

Most ore minerals belong to the following groups:

A. Sulfates and elements

B. Elements and oxides

C. Sulfates and carbonates

D. Sulfides and oxides

ANS: D

Which of the following is associated more with surface mining than

subsurface mining?

- A. It is more dangerous
- B. It is more expensive
- C. It produces less waste material
- D. It disturbs more land

ANS: D

Which of the following is not one of the important, but scarce, mineral resources?

- A. Manganese
- B. Copper
- C. Chromium
- D. Cobalt

ANS: B

The United States, Germany, and Russia, with only 8% of the world's population, consume about _____ of the world's most widely used metals.

- A. 33%
- B. 50%
- C. 67%
- D. 75%

ANS: D

Which of the following mineral deposit is formed exclusively by surface geological processes?

- A. Wollastonite
- B. Asbestos
- C. Corundum
- D. Bauxite

ANS: D

Which of the following is NOT a process involved in the formation of mineral deposits?

- A. Secondary enrichment associated with ground water movement
- B. Crystal settling of higher density minerals containing metals in a magma
- C. Hydrothermal deposits associated with regions where there are significant changes in pressure/temperature causing minerals to precipitate out of water
- D. Shear stresses along a transform boundary

ANS: D

hydrolysis of orthoclase results in the formation of:

- A. Shale
- B. kaolin
- C. Lime
- D. Hydrochloric acid

ANS: B

Secondary enrichment makes low-grade ores into richer ores by:

- A. Weathering
- B. Metamorphism
- C. Deformation
- D. Igneous activity

ANS: A

Which is not a major type of ore-forming environment?

- A. Hydrothermal
- B. Sedimentary
- C. Placer
- D. Metamorphic

ANS: D

Khetri mines are famous for:

- A. Coal
- B. Gold
- C. Copper
- D. Iron

Answer: C

The larger occurrences of minerals of igneous and metamorphic rocks are called:

- A. Veins
- B. Lodes
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D. Layers

ANS: B

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Which one of the following minerals is largely derived from 'placer deposits'?

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C. Gold

D. Bromine

Answer: C

Which of the following is the finest quality of iron ore?

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B. Magnetite

C. Siderite

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Which of the following is a nonferrous mineral?

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B. Petroleum

C. Aluminum

D. Iron

Answer: C

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Answer: C

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