Step: IV

Revision Worksheet-3
Lesson 12 and 13

Q1. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions given below.

India is endowed with a vast array of mineral resources that form the backbone of its industrial growth, energy needs, and economic development. The country ranks among the top producers of several key minerals globally. Iron ore, crucial for steel manufacturing used in buildings, bridges, railways, and vehicles, is abundantly found in states like Odisha (which leads production), Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, and Goa. Coal, known as "black diamond," powers thermal electricity plants and industries; major reserves lie in Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh. Bauxite, the primary ore for aluminium used in aircraft, utensils, and packaging, is concentrated in Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Chhattisgarh. Mica, vital for electrical insulators and cosmetics, comes from Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Rajasthan. Limestone, essential for cement production, is widespread in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Gujarat. Non-metallic resources like petroleum and natural gas from Mumbai High offshore fields, Gujarat, and Assam fuel transportation, petrochemicals, and plastics. Precious minerals such as gold (Karnataka's Kolar fields), manganese (Odisha and Karnataka), and copper (Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh) further enrich India's profile. These resources generate millions of jobs in mining, support heavy industries like Tata Steel and SAIL, and contribute significantly to exports. However, overexploitation poses risks, emphasizing the need for sustainable mining, recycling, and renewable energy shifts to preserve this finite wealth for future generations.

1. **Which states in India are the leading producers of iron ore, and why is it important for the country?**

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2. **What is coal called and where are its major deposits located in India?**

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3. **Name the primary ore for aluminium and list three states rich in it.**

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4. **Why is mica valuable, and which states produce it in India?**

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5. **What are the main uses of limestone, and which states have the largest reserves?**

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6. **Where are petroleum and natural gas primarily found in India, and how do they support daily life?**

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Q2. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions given below.

Agriculture in India spans diverse regions from the fertile Indo-Gangetic plains to hilly terrains, where farmers rely on monsoon rains for Kharif crops like paddy, maize, and cotton sown in June-July, and winter irrigation for Rabi crops including wheat, barley, gram, and mustard harvested by spring. Traditional tools like bullock-drawn ploughs coexist with modern tractors and drip irrigation systems, enhanced by the Green Revolution's high-yield seeds and fertilizers that transformed Punjab and Haryana into granaries, achieving food self-sufficiency despite challenges like small landholdings, erratic weather, floods, droughts, and post-harvest losses. Livestock rearing complements farming, with cows and buffaloes providing milk through the White Revolution, goats and sheep offering meat and wool, poultry supplying eggs, and animals aiding in ploughing and transport, thus boosting rural incomes and nutrition. Government initiatives like subsidies, crop insurance, and cooperatives support millions of small farmers, ensuring food security for 1.4 billion people while contributing to GDP and exports, though sustainable practices are vital to combat soil degradation and climate change.

1. Which revolution boosted milk production?

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2. What are two challenges for Indian farmers?

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3. Which animals are reared for milk?

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4. What transformed Punjab into a granary?

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5. **Name two food crops grown in India.**

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6. What traditional tool does farmers use for ploughing?

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