

## COAL AND PETROLEUM

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1. Which organization is associated to advise people how to save petrol and diesel?

2. Liquefied Petroleum Gas is:

- (A) A mixture of butane, ethane and propane gases.
- (B) Obtained as a by-product during refining of petroleum.
- (C) Liquefied under high pressure so that it can be stored and transported in cylinders.
- (D) All of these.

3. What are the natural resources?

4. Which natural resource is also called 'Black Gold'?

- (A) Coal. (B) Natural gas. (C) Petroleum. (D) Coal tar.

5. The gas which is known as marsh gas and has the molecular formula  $\text{CH}_4$  is:

- (A) Ethane. (B) Methane. (C) Propane. (D) Butane.

6. The process of separating the various constituents of petroleum is called:

- (A) Ionization. (B) Carbonization. (C) Refining. (D) Lubrication.

7. The substances obtained from petroleum and natural gas are termed as:

- (A) Chemicals. (B) Petrochemicals. (C) Fuels. (D) Fossil fuels.

8. Which petrochemical is used for making ointments and Vaseline?

- (A) Bitumen. (B) Lubricating oil. (C) Paraffin wax. (D) Diesel.

9. Which one is the man-made resource?

- (A) Air. (B) Water. (C) Solar Energy. (D) None of these.

10. Exhaustible natural resources are-

- (A) Coal. (B) Petroleum. (C) Natural gas. (D) a, b and c.

11. Which one is the natural resource?

- (A) Wood. (B) Cow dung cake. (C) a and b. (D) Air.

12. Which fuel was used in railway engines to produce steam to run the engine?

- (A) Coal. (B) Coke. (C) Coal gas. (D) Coal tar.

13. Fuels can be classified as:

- (A) Combustible, Non-combustible. (B) Solid, Liquid or Gaseous.

(C) Efficient or Non-efficient.

(D) All of these.

14. Wood is becoming more and more scarce and expensive because of:

(A) Extensive use in housing and activities.

(B) Large scale felling of trees.

(C) Increased use as a fuel.

(D) both (a) and (b).

15. Coal is a fossil fuel has been formed by:

(A) The slow compression of plant bodies of large forests that existed 300 millions years ago.

(B) Plant bodies got buried under the surface of earth and gradually covered with many layers of soil. The heat and high pressure ultimately converted them into coal.

(C) Both (a) and (b).

(D) The living organisms present in the soil.

16. Heating of coal in absence of air results in the formation of:

(A) Hydrogen Sulphide and Marsh gas.

(B) Coke, coal gas and coal tar.

(C) Oxides of Carbon.

(D) Large amount of energy.

17. The fuel formed from the dead remains of microscopic marine plants and animals settled in muddy sediments at the bottom of sea millions of years ago is

(A) Coke.

(B) Petroleum.

(C) Marsh gas.

(D) All of these.

18. Petroleum is a dark oily liquid with unpleasant smell that does not burn, but still called a fuel:

(A) Because it is made from dead remains of marine plants.

(B) Because it is insoluble in water and floats on it.

(C) Because it is refined to get different constituents with excellent calorific values.

(D) Because of its colour and appearance.

19. Natural gas, found with petroleum in oil wells is:

(A) Mainly methane - a hydrocarbon.

(B) Compressed to form CNG.

(C) Capable of burning easily to produce heat.

(D) All of these.

20. Solar energy, wind energy and hydroelectric energy are the examples of:

(A) Non-renewable energy.

(B) Renewable energy.

(C) Conventional energy.

(D) Fossils.

21. Natural phenomenon utilising the sun energy are:

(A) Blowing of winds.

(B) Rains and Snow.

(C) Photosynthesis.

(D) All of these.

22. Biogas plants are considered environment-friendly because:

(A) They use animal dung, human excreta and agricultural wastes as raw materials.

(B) Their design does not allow the raw material to come in contact with oxygen.

(C) Mixture of gases obtained is a good fuel for cooking and the residue is a good manure.

(D) All of these.

23. Which of the following gas can be liquefied easily under high pressure?

- (A) Ethane. (B) Methane. (C) Butane. (D) Propane.

24. In India, petroleum is found in-

- (A) Maharashtra and Assam. (B) Gujarat and Assam.  
(C) Gujarat and Maharashtra. (D) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

25. Petroleum and natural gas have been discovered near the basins of-

- (A) Ganga and Godavari. (B) Brahmaputra and Cauvery.  
(C) Ganga and Yamuna. (D) Godavari and Cauvery.

26. How does water help in fire fighting?

- (A) It acts as a buffer between fuel and air. (B) It cools the fuel below its ignition temperature.  
(C) It is a neutral liquid. (D) Both a and b.

27. Which one is not a coal product-

- (A) Coal. (B) Petrol. (C) Coal tar. (D) Coal gas.

28. Which of the following gas is used as source of heat and light?

- (A) Coal gas. (B) Natural gas. (C) Compressed Natural Gas. (D) Biogas.

29. Petroleum product used for surfacing the roads is:

- (A) Coal. (B) Coke. (C) Coaltar. (D) Paraffin wax.

30. A gas which sustains combustion, is:

- (A) Methane. (B) Ethane. (C) Propane. (D) Butane.

31. Which gas is added to LPG for detecting its leakage?

- (A) Mercaptan. (B) Methane. (C) Ethane. (D) Butane.

32. Natural gas is made up of:

- (A) Methane. (B) Ethane. (C) Hydrogen. (D) Nitrogen.

33. The process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal is called:

- (A) Ionization. (B) Carbonization. (C) Refining. (D) Lubrication.

34. Write the three products of coal.

35. What is the constitution of natural gas?

36. Can we use all our natural resources forever?

37. What are the inexhaustible natural resources?
38. What are the exhaustible natural resources?
39. What are the fossil fuels?
40. How dead plants are converted into coal?
41. Explain the term carbonisation?
42. What is the bitumen?
43. How can we obtain the coal gas?
44. Define the term coal tar?
45. Explain the term petroleum refinery?
46. Can coal, petroleum and natural gas be prepared in the laboratory from dead organisms?
47. Give tips to save petrol/diesel while driving.
48. When L.P.G. is burnt as a fuel in homes, the products obtained are ..... and .....  
(A)  $\text{CO} + \text{H}_2$  (B)  $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2$  (C)  $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (D)  $\text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .
49. Name the products formed when coal is heated in air
50. Where was world first oil drilled?
51. Write two properties of petroleum
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52. Write constituents of Petroleum.
53. Give two-two examples of each exhaustible and inexhaustible natural resources.
54. Explain the formation of petroleum.
55. Give any four properties of coal

56. Where do we find natural gas in our country?

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57. Coal is a fossil fuel. Explain.

58. What are the advantages of using CNG and LPG as fuels?

59. Give one use of each coke, coal tar and coal gas.

60. Write three uses of coal.

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61. Give constituents of petroleum and their uses.

62. Why is petroleum known as Black gold?

63. Write a short note on natural gas.