



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



SECOND TERM WORKSHEET NO. - 16

Class: 9

Sub: GEOGRAPHY

Date- 24/04/2020

TOPIC: NON CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF POWER

CHAPTER: 7

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

(1X15=15)

1. **One important non conventional power source is**
a. Hydro-electric power b. solar energy c. Natural gas d. Coal
2. **Tick the correct match.**
a. Bio gas-clean and safe c. Wind energy- emits green house gas
b. Solar energy- expensive d. Tidal energy- Easy to harness
3. **_____ solar power project near Madurai is the world's second largest solar plant.**
a. Sholayar b. Idukki c. Kamuthi d. Kuttiyadi
4. **The development of wind power in India began in the year**
a. 1980s b. 1970s c. 1990s d. 1950s
5. **_____ is the largest producer of wind energy in India.**
a. Karnataka b. Tamil Nadu c. Kerala d. Maharashtra
6. **_____ resources are inexhaustible flow resources.**
a. Non-conventional b. Conventional c. Renewable d. Non-renewable
7. **Using _____, solar energy has been harnessed to produce electric power in India.**
a. Antennas b. Radar c. Photovoltaic cell d. Dynamo
8. **Those source of energy which are not yet used frequently or commercially in the present day world, are commonly known as _____ sources of energy.**
a. Non-conventional b. Conventional c. Renewable d. Non-renewable
9. **Solar energy is used in India for**
a. Cooking b. Drying c. Water heating d. All
10. **For furnishing light in Sagar Mela in W.B _____ energy has been tapped.**
a. Hydel b. Thermal c. Wind d. Solar
11. **Sometimes heat energy surface itself in the form of**
a. Hot spring b. Volcanoes c. Hot bubbles d. Hot vapours
12. **India has the _____ largest installed wind power.**
a. Fifth b. Fourth c. Ninth d. Sixth
13. **The heat energy obtained from the earth is called _____.**
a. Atomic energy b. Thermal energy c. Geo-thermal energy d. Solar energy
14. **Initial cost for setting up of plants using non-conventional source of energy is high.**
a. False b. True c. No idea d. Maybe
15. **_____ power is the form of hydropower that converts the energy obtained from tides into useful forms of power.**
a. Tidal b. Wind c. Hydel d. Geo-thermal

SHABARI DAS