9.6 Earth Resources and Applied Geology

1. Complete the following statement about water resources in the earth.

Surface water	Underground water	soil or rock	maintained
aquifer	fertilization in agriculture	monitored	municipal activity

a. _____ is water that is at ground level and can be easily seen by our eyes. Examples of surface water are oceans, rivers, lakes, swamps, ponds and so on.

b. _____ is the water contained in the soil with the depth of 1 meter and more.

c. Underground water is generally present in the clefts of pores of _____ gap that is stored and flows in the regional area (soil, sand or rocks).

d. Underground water flow is recognised as an _____ and it exists in various sizes.

e. _____ , industrial activities, rapid farming or extreme use of land are the identified factors that can pollute underground water sources.

f. For examples, _____ may lead to high sulphate content of groundwater.

g. Groundwater is highly potential as the source of clean water and needs to be _____ so that it will not be polluted like some other surface water sources.

h. In fact, the development and utilisation of the resource are necessary to be _____ so that this resource is not finished arbitrary without considering the needs of future generations.

2. Determine whether the following statements about economic minerals are True or False. Write your answers in the space provided.

Statement	True or False
(a) Economic minerals are minerals that have economic benefits and are renewable	
(b) Metallic minerals must be broken apart and chemically processed to extract the useful metals from their minerals.	
(c) Examples of metallic minerals are tin, iron ore and gold.	
(d) Examples of non-metallic minerals are limestone, granite, sand, barite, diamond and gold.	
(e) Non- metallic minerals are found easily, their mining does not require any significant capital, complicated technology or a long time to exploit, so they are suitable to be used to spur the economy of a nation.	
(f) The examples of rare minerals are cerium, dysprosium and gadolinium.	

3. The following descriptions show how coal was formed. Place the numbers in order to arrange them.

Heat and pressure slowly turned the dead plants into coal. → ☐

Over millions of years the dead plants were buried under water and dirt. → ☐

Millions of years ago, many giant plants died in swamps naturally. → ☐

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