

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGTHAN, AHMEDABAD REGION

STUDY MATERIAL FOR THE SESSION 2020-21

SUBJECT: - SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS X

MULTIPLE CHOICE AND DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER: - RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Q1. Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore? (Textbook)

- (a) Renewable
- (b) Biotic
- (c) Flow
- (d) Non-renewable

Answer: (d) Non-renewable

Q2. Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?

- (a) Replenishable
- (b) Human-made
- (c) Abiotic
- (d) Non-renewable

Answer: (a) Replenishable

Q3. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

- (a) Intensive cultivation
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Over-irrigation
- (d) Overgrazing

Answer: (c) Over-irrigation

Q4. In which one of the following States is terrace cultivation practised? (Textbook)

- (a) Punjab

- (b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Uttaranchal

Answer: (d) Uttaranchal

Q5. In which of the following States is black soil found? (Textbook)

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Jharkhand

Answer: (b) Gujarat

Q6. What percentage of our land should be under forest according to the National Forest Policy (1952)?

- (a) 33
- (b) 22.5
- (c) 31
- (d) 30

Answer: (a) 33

Q7. Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have appropriate technology to access them are called:

- (a) Potential resource
- (b) Stock
- (c) Developed resource
- (d) Reserves

Answer: (b) Stock

Q8. India's territorial water extends upto a distance of:

- (a) 12 km
- (b) 12 nautical miles
- (c) 19.2 miles
- (d) 200 nautical miles

Answer: (b) 12 nautical miles

Q9. Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called:

- (a) Renewable resources
- (b) Reserve
- (c) Community resources
- (d) Non-renewable resources

Answer: (d) Non-renewable resources

Q10. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as:

- (a) Net sown area
- (b) Forest cover
- (c) Waste land
- (d) Gross cropped area

Answer: (d) Gross cropped area

Q11. The total degraded land in our country is:

- (a) 133 million hectares
- (b) 130 million sq. km.
- (c) 140 million hectares
- (d) 130 million hectares

Answer: (d) 130 million hectares

Q12. In which of the following States mining has caused severe land degradation?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Uttaranchal

Answer: (b) Jharkhand

Q13. The main cause of land degradation in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh is:

- (a) Mining
- (b) Over irrigation
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Over grazing

Answer: (b) Over irrigation

Q14. Which is the most common soil of Northern India?

- (a) Black soil
- (b) Laterite soil
- (c) Alluvial soil
- (d) Red soil

Answer: (c) Alluvial soil

Q15. Red soil is mostly found in:

- (a) Parts of Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Upper Ganga Plains
- (c) Eastern and Southern part of Deccan Plateau
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Eastern and Southern part of Deccan Plateau

Q16. Red soil is reddish in colour due to:

- (a) High clay content
- (b) Presence of kankar nodules in the subsoil
- (c) Diffusion of iron in igneous and metamorphic rocks
- (d) High moisture content

Answer: (c) Diffusion of iron in igneous and metamorphic rocks

Q17. Which of the following is not important for soil formation?

- (a) Relief
- (b) Parent rock
- (c) Climate
- (d) Duration of day

Answer: (d) Duration of day

Q18. Black soil is also called:

- (a) Bangar
- (b) Khadar
- (c) Regur
- (d) Humus

Answer: (c) Regur

Q19. Black soils are common in:

- (a) Deccan trap region
- (b) Kashmir Valley
- (c) Ganga Valley
- (d) Northern Plains

Answer: (a) Deccan trap region

Q20. Laterite soil is very useful for growing:

- (a) Rice, wheat and mustard

- (b) Tea, coffee and cashewnut
- (c) Pulses, sugarcane and resin
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Tea, coffee and cashewnut

Q21. Black soil is deficient in

- (a) Calcium carbonate
- (b) Magnesium
- (c) Potash
- (d) Phosphoric contents

Answer: (d) Phosphoric contents

Q22. Which of the following soils has self-aeration capacity?

- (a) Alluvial
- (b) Red soil
- (c) Black soil
- (d) Mountain soil

Answer: (c) Black soil

Q23. Plugging along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water down the slopes is called:

- (a) Strip cropping
- (b) Sheet erosion
- (c) Contour plugging
- (d) Terrace cultivation

Answer: (c) Contour plugging

Q24. Which of the following is not a measure for soil conservation?

- (a) Strip cropping
- (b) Terrace cultivation
- (c) Shelter belts
- (d) Overdrawing of ground water

Answer: (d) Overdrawing of ground water

Q25. Land that is left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years is called:

- (a) Pasture land
- (b) Cultivable waste land
- (c) Barren land
- (d) Current fallow

Answer: (b) Cultivable waste land

Q26. Which of the following methods does not help in soil conservation?

- (a) Contour plugging
- (b) Strip cropping
- (c) Creating shelter belts
- (d) Ploughing up and down the slopes

Answer: (d) Ploughing up and down the slopes

Q27. Which one of the following is a renewable resource?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Petroleum
- (c) Solar energy
- (d) Fossil fuels

Answer: (c) Solar energy

Q28. The alluvial soil consists of

- (a) Sand
- (b) Silt
- (c) Clay
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Q29. One of the following which does not check land degradation-

- (a) Control on overgrazing
- (b) Creating shelter belts
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Afforestation

Answer: (c) deforestation

Q30. Burial ground is a

- (a) Community owned resource
- (b) National resource
- (c) Individual resource
- (d) International resource

Answer: (a) community owned resource

Q31. Laterite soil is very useful for growing:

- (a) Rice, wheat and mustard
- (b) Tea, coffee and cashewnut
- (c) Pulses, sugarcane and resin
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Tea, coffee and cashewnut

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Answer: (d) Phosphoric contents

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- (a) Alluvial
- (b) Red soil
- (c) Black soil
- (d) Mountain soil

Answer: (c) Black soil

Q34. Plugging along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water down the slopes is called:

- (a) Strip cropping
- (b) Sheet erosion
- (c) Contour plugging
- (d) Terrace cultivation

Answer: (c) Contour plugging

Q35. Which of the following is not a measure for soil conservation?

- (a) Strip cropping
- (b) Terrace cultivation
- (c) Shelter belts
- (d) Overdrawing of ground water

Answer: (d) Overdrawing of ground water

Q36. Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilised are called

- (a) Developed resources
- (b) Stock
- (c) International resources
- (d) Potential resources

Answer: (d) potential resources

Q37. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

- (a) Extensive cultivation
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Overgrazing
- (d) Over-irrigation

Answer: (d) Over-irrigation

Q38. Soil formed by intense leaching is:

- (a) Alluvial soil
- (b) Red soil
- (c) Laterite soil
- (d) Desert soil

Answer: (c) laterite soil

Q39. Which cold desert is relatively isolated from the rest of country?

- (a) Leh
- (b) Kargil
- (c) Ladakh
- (d) Dras

Answer: (c) Ladakh

Q40. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

- (a) Intensive Cultivation
- (b) Overgrazing
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Over-irrigation

Answer: (d) Over-irrigation

Q41. What is the percentage share of plains in the total land area?

- (a) 43%
- (b) 23%
- (c) 33%
- (d) 27%

Answer: (a) 43%

Q42. Which one of the following states mostly has laterite soil?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Meghalaya

Answer: (d) Meghalaya

Q43. There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed," who among the following has given the above statement?

- (a) Vinoba Bhave
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Atal Behari Vajpayee

Answer: (b) Mahatma Gandhi

Q44. Which one of the following is a Biotic Resource?

- (a) Land
- (b) Water
- (c) Human beings
- (d) Rocks

Answer: (c) Human beings

Q45. Which one of the following is not the community owned resource?

- (a) Grazing grounds
- (b) Burial grounds
- (c) Village ponds
- (d) Privately owned house

Answer: (d) Privately owned house

Q46. In which of the following states is overgrazing responsible for land degradation?

- (a) Jharkhand and Orissa
- (b) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
- (c) Punjab and Haryana
- (d) Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Answer: (b) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

Q47. How can the resources be classified on the basis of their origin?

- (a) Biotic and Abiotic
- (b) Renewable and Non-renewable
- (c) Individual and Community
- (d) Potential and Reserves

Answer: (a) Biotic and Abiotic

Q48. Which one of the following soil is ideal for growing cotton?

- (a) Regur Soil
- (b) Laterite Soil
- (c) Desert Soil
- (d) Mountainous Soil

Answer: (a) Regur Soil

Q49. Which among the following is a type of resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility?

- (a) Biotic and abiotic
- (b) Renewable and non-renewable
- (c) National and individual
- (d) Potential and reserves

Answer: (b) Renewable and non-renewable

Q50. What is arrangement of soil in different layers or horizons known as?

- (a) Soil Composition
- (b) Soil Erosion
- (c) Soil Profile
- (d) Soil Texture

Answer: (c) Soil Profile

Very Short Type Questions

Q1. What do you understand by Resource ?

Answer:

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'

Q2. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility.

Answer: Renewable and non-renewable resources

Q3. Classify resources on the basis of development.

Answer: Potential, developed stock and reserves.

Q4. Give an example of Biotic resources.

Answer:

Human beings, flora and fauna are examples of biotic resources.

Q5. What types of resources are solar and wind energy ?

Answer: Solar and wind energy are renewable resources.

Q6. Mention a non-renewable source that cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use.

Answer: Fossil fuel.

Q7. What do you understand by international resources ? Give example.

Answer:

These resources are regulated by international institutions. Examples are the oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilize these without the concurrence of international institutions.

Q8. What are developed resources ?

Answer:

Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilization. The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility.

Q9. Which are the results of using resources indiscriminately by human beings ? Mention any one.

Answer:

- Accumulation of resources in a few hands.
- Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.

Q10. What is sustainable development ?

Answer:

Sustainable economic development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations'.

Q11. What was the object of Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992?

Answer:

The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.

Q12. What is Agenda 21 ?

Answer:

- It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nation's Conference on Environment and Development which took place at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).
- It aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.

Q13. Which states in India are rich in minerals and coal deposits ?

Answer: Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

Q14. How did Gandhiji voice his concern about resource conservation ?

Answer:

Gandhiji said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed."

Q15. What was the main reason for the colonial countries to exploit resources of countries under their control?

Answer: High level of technological development.

Q16. Which report in 1987 introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' ?

Answer: Brundtland Commission Report.

Q17. How much area of land in India is plain and what is its importance ?

Answer:

About 43 per cent of the land area is plain. It provides facilities for agriculture and industry.

Q18. What is the use of mountains ?

Answer:

Mountains ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.

Q19. What is gross cropped area ?

Answer:

Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area.

Q20. What is total geographical area of India ?

Answer:

3.28 million sq. km.

Q21. When the National Forest Policy was formed in India ?

Answer:

1952.

Q22. How much degraded land is in India ?

Answer:

At present there are about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India.

Q23. Which are the factors that determine the use of land ?

Answer:

The factors are topography, climate, soil types, population, density, technological capability and culture and traditions.

Q24. State factors responsible for land degradation

Answer: Overgrazing, mining, quarrying and deforestation.

Q25. Which are the ways to solve the problems of land degradation?

Answer: Afforestation, proper management of grazing, control of mining activities etc.

Q26. How mining is responsible for the degradation of land ?

Answer:

Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of overburdening.

Q27. Mention the states where overgrazing and over-irrigation are responsible for degradation.

Answer:

- Overgrazing – Gujarat, Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- Over-irrigation – Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh.

Q28. Which part of India is made of alluvial soil ?

Answer:

The entire Northern Plains are made of alluvial soil.

Q29. How are alluvial soils classified on the basis of their age ?

Answer:

According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial soil – Bangar and new alluvial – Khadar.

Q30. What is the other name of black soils ?

Answer: Regur soils.

Q31. Where are red and yellow soils found ?

Answer:

Red and yellow soils are found in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau, in parts of Orissa, Chattisgarh, southern parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.

Q32. State one feature of laterite soils.

Answer:

The laterite soils are suitable for cultivation with adequate doses of manures and fertilizers.

Q33. Which soil is suitable for production of Cashew Nut and where ?

Answer:

Red laterite soil in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala is suitable for the crop of cashew nuts.

Q34. What is soil erosion?

Answer:

The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.

Q35. Which are two causes for soil erosion?

Answer: Deforestation, overgrazing and mining activities.

Q36. What are ravines?

Answer:

The land that becomes unfit for cultivation is known as bad land. In the Chambal basin such lands are called ravines.

Q37. What is the significance of the shelter belts in the desert in western India?

Answer:

The shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilization of sand dunes and in stabilizing the desert in western India.

Q38. What is the use of contour plugging ?

Answer:

Plugging along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.

Q39. What is use of shelter belts ?

Answer:

Shelter belts contribute significantly to the stabilization of sand dunes and in stabilizing the desert in western India.

CHAPTER: - AGRICULTURE

Q1. Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?

- (a) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- (b) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- (c) Plantations cover large tracts of land called estates.
- (d) Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops.**

Answer: (d) Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops.

Q2. Which of the following are plantation crops?

- (a) Rice and maize
- (b) Wheat and pulses
- (c) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane**
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane

Q3. The three major cropping seasons of India are:

- (a) Aus, Aman and Boro
- (b) Rabi, Kharif and Zaid**
- (c) Baisakh, Paus and Chait
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Rabi, Kharif and Zaid

Q4. Rabi crops are:

- (a) Sown in winter and harvested in summer**

- (b) Sown during rainy season and harvested in winter
- (c) Sown in summer and harvested in winter
- (d) None of the above

Answer: **(a) Sown in winter and harvested in summer**

Q5. Kharif crops are grown:

- (a) With the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October**
- (b) With the onset of winter and harvested in summer
- (c) With onset of autumn and harvested in summer
- (d) None of the above

Answer: **(a) With the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October**

Q6. The main food crop of Kharif season is:

- (a) Mustard
- (b) Pulses
- (c) Rice**
- (d) Wheat

Answer: **(c) Rice**

Q7. The main food crop of Rabi season is:

- (a) Wheat**
- (b) Rice
- (c) Maize
- (d) Jowar

Answer: **(a) Wheat**

Q8. A short season between the rabi and kharif season is known as:

- (a) Aus
- (b) Boro
- (c) Zaid**
- (d) None of the above

Answer: **(c) Zaid**

Q9. Important non-food crops of our country are:

- (a) Tea and coffee
- (b) Millets and pulses
- (c) Cotton and jute**
- (d) None of the above

Answer: **(c) Cotton and jute**

Q10. Which is the main food crop of the eastern and southern part of the country?

- (a) Rice**
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Maize
- (d) Sugarcane

Answer: **(a) Rice**

Q11. The two main wheat growing regions are:

- (a) The Ganga-Sutlej plains and the Deccan Trap**
- (b) North-eastern part and eastern-coastal plains
- (c) Deccan plateau and Konkan coast
- (d) None of the above

Answer: **(a) The Ganga-Sutlej plains and the Deccan Trap**

Q12. Wheat requires annual rainfall between:

- (a) 50 and 75 cm**
- (b) About 200 cm
- (c) 200 and 300 cm
- (d) Less than 20 cm

Answer: **(a) 50 and 75 cm**

Q13. The third most important food crop of our country is:

- (a) Rice
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Jowar**
- (d) Ragi

Answer: **(c) Jowar**

Q14. Which State is the largest producer of bajra?

- (a) Rajasthan**
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Haryana

Answer: **(a) Rajasthan**

Q15. Which is the right condition for the growth of maize?

(a) Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and old alluvial soil

(b) Temperature below 17°C and shallow black soil

(c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall

(d) None of the above

Answer: **(a) Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and old alluvial soil**

Q16. Which of the following crops is a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet?

(a) Wheat

(b) Rice

(c) Pulses

(d) Oilseeds

Answer: **(c) Pulses**

Q17. Which one of the following is not true for pulses?

(a) Pulses are grown in both rabi and kharif season

(b) Pulses are leguminous crops

(c) They are grown in rotation with other crops

(d) Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities

Answer: **(d) Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities**

Q18. Which is the ideal condition for the growth of sugarcane?

(a) Temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm

(b) Temperature below 17°C and 50 to 75 cm rainfall

(c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall

(d) None of the above

Answer: **(a) Temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm**

Q19. What percentage of our cropped area is covered by oilseeds?

(a) 21

(b) 12

(c) 2

(d) 4

Answer: **(b) 12**

Q20. Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crop?

(a) Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year

(b) Frost free climate

(c) Deep fertile well drained soil

(d) Clayey soil which has high water holding capacity

Answer: **(d) Clayey soil which has high water holding capacity**

Q21. Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:

(a) Himalayas

(b) Aravalli Hills

(c) Garo Hills

(d) Baba Budan Hills

Answer: **(d) Baba Budan Hills**

Q22. Which of the following crops is an important raw material for automobile industry?

(a) Pulses

(b) Ragi

(c) Rubber

(d) None of the above

Answer: **(c) Rubber**

Q23. Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fiber is known

(a) Sericulture

(b) Aquaculture

(c) Apiculture

(d) Pisciculture

Answer: **(a) Sericulture**

Q24. Which of the following is known as golden fiber?

(a) Cotton

(b) Jute

- (c) Hemp
- (d) Silk

Answer: **(b) Jute**

Q25. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area? (Textbook)

- (a) Shifting agriculture
- (b) Plantation agriculture**
- (c) Horticulture
- (d) Intensive agriculture

Answer: **(b) Plantation agriculture**

Q26. Which one of the following is a rabi crop? (Textbook)

- (a) Rice
- (b) Millets**
- (c) Gram
- (d) Cotton

Answer: **(b) Millets**

Q27. Which one of the following is a leguminous j crop? (Textbook)

- (a) Pulses**
- (b) Jawar
- (c) Millets
- (d) Sesamum

Answer: **(a) Pulses**

28. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop? (Textbook)

- (a) Maximum support price
- (b) Minimum support price**
- (c) Moderate support price
- (d) Influential support price

Answer: **(b) Minimum support price**

Q29. Primitive subsistence farming is also known as:

- (a) Mixed farming
- (b) Cooperative farming
- (c) Slash and burn agriculture**
- (d) Commercial farming

Answer: **(c) Slash and burn agriculture**

Q30. Plantation agriculture is a type of:

- (a) Subsistence farming
- (b) Commercial farming**
- (c) Mixed farming
- (d) None of the above

Answer: **(b) Commercial farming**

Q31. Which are the states in India which are famous for commercial farming?

- (a) Punjab and Haryana**
- (b) Orissa and West Bengal
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

Answer: **(a) Punjab and Haryana**

Q32. Which is helpful in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds?

- (a) Green Revolution
- (b) White Revolution
- (c) Genetic Engineering**
- (d) Scientific Research

Answer: **(c) Genetic Engineering**

Q33. Which industry is based on agricultural raw material?

- (a) Food-processing Industry**
- (b) Marine Industry
- (c) Sericulture
- (d) Pisciculture

Answer: - **(a) Food-processing Industry**

Q34. Which is not associated with primitive subsistence farming?

- (a) Natural fertility of soil
- (b) Monsoon
- (c) High yield crops or seeds**
- (d) Involvement of family members

Answer: **(c) High yield crops or seeds**

Q35. Match the following conditions with the different crops growth: Crop Ideal condition

- A. Rice (i) Temperature- 25°C, Rainfall- 100 cm-200 cm.
 - B. Wheat (ii) Temperature- 20-25°C, Rainfall- 50 cm-75 cm
 - C. Maize (iii) Temperature- 21-27°C, Rainfall- 50 cm-75 cm
 - D. Pulses (iv) Temperature- 20-25°C, Rainfall- 50 cm-75 cm
- (a) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)
 - (b) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)

(c) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

(d) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)

Answer: **(c) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)**

Q36. Which is a leguminous crop?

(a) Pulses

(b) Millets

(c) Jowar

(d) Sesamum

Answer: **(a) Pulses**

Q37. Which is major pulse producing state in India?

(a) Kerala

(b) Goa

(c) Uttar Pradesh

(d) Punjab

Answer **(c) Uttar Pradesh**

Q38. Which country produces more sugarcane than the India?

(a) Australia

(b) Cuba

(c) Brazil

(d) France

Answer: **(c) Brazil**

Q39. Match the following crops with states in India: Crops States

(a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

(b) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(ii)

(c) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)

(d) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)

Answer: **(b) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(ii)**

Q40. Which crop is grown in shifting cultivation?

(a) Maize

(b) Rice

(c) Wheat

(d) Millet

Answer: **(b) Rice**

Q41. Which crop is grown in Zaid season?

(a) Rice

(b) Wheat

(c) Millets

(d) Cucumber

Answer: **(d) Cucumber**

Q42. What is a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area called?

(a) Shifting Agriculture

(b) Plantation Agriculture

(c) Horticulture

(d) Sericulture

Answer:- **(b) Plantation Agriculture**

Q43. Which are the states which have abundance of rice production?

(a) Punjab, Haryana

(b) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu

(c) Bengal, Bihar

(d) Gujarat, Maharashtra

Answer: **(c) Bengal, Bihar**

Q44. Which is major producer of the maize in India?

(a) Bihar

(b) Punjab

(c) Haryana

(d) Himachal Pradesh

Answer: **(a) Bihar**

Q44. Which one of the following institutions established by Government of India, helped in modernization of Agriculture?

(a) Krishidarshan

(b) Doordarshan

(c) Indian council of Agriculture

(d) Indian Institute of Agronomy

Answer: **(c) Indian council of Agriculture**

Q47. Which system launched by government of India ensures subsidized prices for food grains to poor in rural areas?

- (a) FCI
- (b) Buffer Stock
- (c) PDS**
- (d) FCD

Answer **(c) PDS**

Q48. Which type of farming is not harmful as compared to modern agriculture?

- (a) Intensive farming
- (b) Extensive farming
- (c) Organic farming**
- (d) Genetic farming

Answer: - **(c) Organic farming**

ONE MARKS QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q1. Name three important wheat-producing states of India.

Answer:-

The main wheat producing states are U.P, Haryana, Bihar, and Punjab.

Q2. Name three sugarcane-producing states of the country.

Answer:-

The major sugarcane producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Q3. Mention three spice-producing states of India.

Answer:-

Spice producing areas in India are Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu.

Q4. Name three tobacco-producing states of India.

Answer

Tobacco producing states are Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Q5. How is it possible to grow rice in areas of less rain, like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan?

Answer:

Development of canal irrigation and tube wells have made possible to grow rice in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

Q6. Mention some industries based on agricultural raw materials.

Answer:

Tea, coffee, sugar and cotton industries

Q7. What is the PDS programme of the government of India?

Answer: It is a programme that, provides food grains and other essential commodities at subsidized process in rural and urban areas.

Q8. Mention one reason for big zamindars to offer Bhavadonar Goarrdan.

Answer:

Many offered due to the fear of land ceiling act.

Q9. Name the movements started by Vinoba Bhave, known as Blood-less revolution?

Answer:

The Bhoodan – Gramdan movements started by Vinoba Bhave are known as Blood – less revolution.

Q10. What are the 2 important beverage crops of India?

Answer:

They are coffee and tea.

Q11. Define the term “shifting cultivation”.

Answer:- In shifting agriculture a piece of land is cleared, crops are grown and the patch is deserted when it loses its fertility in order to regain its fertility.

Q12. What do you know about “plantation agriculture”?

Answer:

Agriculture for the production of tropical and sub-tropical crops, like bananas, coffee, cocoa, tea, cotton, palm oil, rubber, spices, sugar and sisal is called plantation agriculture.

Q13. What is gross cultivated area?

Answer: The total area on which crops are grown. It includes the area on which crops are not raised for 1 to 2 seasons.

Q14. Define dry land farming?

Answer:

Farming without irrigation, using techniques, which conserve water for the crops

Q15. Define agricultural resources?

Answer:

Gifts of nature that include fertile soils, water for irrigation favorable climatic conditions for the growth of plants.

CHAPTER: - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Q1. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?

(a) Aluminum

(b) Cement

(c) Sugar

(d) Jute

Answer: **(b) Cement**

Q2. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?

(a) HAIL

(b) SAIL

(c) Tata Steel

(d) MNCC

Answer: **(b) SAIL**

Q3. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

(a) Aluminum

(b) Cement

(c) Jute

(d) Steel

Answer: **(d) Steel**

Q4. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computers, etc.?

(a) Steel

(b) Electronic

(c) Aluminum

(d) Information Technology

Answer: **(b) Electronic**

Q5. The processing of raw material into more valuable products falls under the category of

- (a) Secondary activities
- (b) Tertiary activities
- (c) Primary activities
- (d) None of the above

Answer: **(a) Secondary activities**

Q6. Which of the following statements regarding manufacturing is not true?

- (a) Manufacturing helps in modernizing agriculture.
- (b) Development of manufacturing industries is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty.
- (c) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

(d) Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap.

Answer: **(d) Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap.**

Q7. Which one of the following does not influence industrial location?

- (a) Raw material
- (b) Capital and power
- (c) Market and labour

(d) Underground railway line

Answer: **(d) Underground railway line**

Q8. Industries that use minerals as raw material are called

- (a) Agro-based industries
- (b) Forest-based industries
- (c) Basic industries
- (d) Mineral-based industries

Answer: **(d) Mineral-based industries**

Q9. Cotton textile industry is a

- (a) Forest-based industry
- (b) Key industry
- (c) Agro-based industry
- (d) None of the above

Answer: **(c) Agro-based industry**

Q10. The industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers are called

- (a) Key industry
- (b) Small-scale industry
- (c) Consumer industry**
- (d) Heavy industry

Answer: **(c) Consumer industry**

Q11. The first cotton mill of India was set up in

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Mumbai**
- (d) Coimbatore

Answer: **(c) Mumbai**

Q12. Which country is the major importer of Indian yarn?

- (a) Indonesia
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Japan
- (d) Spain

Answer: **(c) Japan**

Q13. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding spinning sector in India?

- (a) Spinning mills are mostly located in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
- (b) India has world-class production in spinning.
- (c) Our spinning mills are capable of using all the fibers we produce.
- (d) Most of the yam we produce is used by our local weavers.**

Ans: **(d) Most of the yam we produce is used by our local weavers.**

Q14. Most of India's jute mills are located on the banks of

- (a) Alaknanda river
- (b) Son river
- (c) Hooghly river**

(d) Yamuna river

Answer: **(c) Hooghly river**

Q15. Which of the following is not a private sector industry?

(a) Dabur Industries

(b) Bajaj Auto Ltd.

(c) SAIL

(d) TISCO

Answer: **(c) SAIL**

Q16. The first cement plant was set up in India in 1904 in

(a) Jamshedpur

(b) Hyderabad

(c) Nagpur

(d) Chennai

Answer: **(d) Chennai**

Q17. Which marketing body does all public sector undertakings market their steel through?

(a) TISCO

(b) NTPC

(c) SAIL

(d) BHEL

Answer: **(c) SAIL**

Q18. Which are the two prime factors for the location of aluminium industry?

(a) Market and labour

(b) Transport network and water supply

(c) Cheap and regular supply of electricity and bauxite

(d) None of the above

Answer: **(c) Cheap and regular supply of electricity and bauxite**

Q19. Which two states are more famous for their cotton textile industry?

(a) Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab

(b) Maharashtra and Gujarat

(c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(d) Assam and West Bengal

Answer: **(b) Maharashtra and Gujarat**

Q20. Most of the integrated steel plants in India are located in

(a) Malwa Plateau

(b) Bundelkhand Plateau

(c) Meghalaya Plateau

(d) Chotanagpur Plateau

Answer: **(d) Chotanagpur Plateau**

Q21. The Software Technology Parks are set up by the government to provide

- (a) Skilled software professionals
- (b) Capital to start a software company
- (c) Single window service and high-speed data communication facility to software experts**
- (d) None of the above

Answer: **(c) Single window service and high-speed data communication facility to software experts**

Q22. Air pollution is caused by

- (a) Organic and inorganic industrial effluents discharged into rivers.
- (b) Presence of high proportion of sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and air-borne particulate materials.**
- (c) Unwanted sounds from industries, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills.
- (d) Overdrawing of groundwater.

Answer: **(b) Presence of high proportion of sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and air-borne particulate materials.**

Q23. Which of the following are the major water polluting industries?

- (i) Tanneries
- (ii) Chemical industries Brick kilns
- (iii) Refineries
- (iv) Brick kilns
- (a) (i) and (ii)**
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (i) and (iv)
- (d) (ii) and (iii)

Answer: **(a) (i) and (ii)**

Q24. Which of the following factors are not necessary to set up an iron and steel plant?

- (a) Proximity to iron-ore mines
- (b) Availability of coking coal
- (c) Good resources of limestone and manganese

(d) Nearness to a water body to discharge wastes

Answer: **(d) Nearness to a water body to discharge wastes**

Q25. In which State is the Bhilai Steel Plant located?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Chhattisgarh**
- (d) Uttarakhand

Answer: **(c) Chhattisgarh**

Q26. Which one of the following has been major source of foreign exchange for IT industry?

- (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
- (b) Oil India Limited (OIL)
- (c) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
- (d) Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)**

Answer: **(d) Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)**

Q26. In what ratio are iron ore, coking coal and limestone required to make steel?

- (a) 4 : 2 : 1**
- (b) 4 : 1 : 2
- (c) 4 : 3 : 1
- (d) 4 : 3 : 2

Answer: **(a) 4 : 2 : 1**

Q27. Which one of the following groups of factors is a prime group for the location of aluminum smelting plant?

- (a) Capital and market
- (b) Raw material and electricity**
- (c) Labour and raw material
- (d) Capital and transport

Answer: **(b) Raw material and electricity**

Q28. Which one of the following is not true regarding the National Jute Policy of 2005?

- (a) Creating awareness about the use of biodegradable materials**
- (b) Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers
- (c) Increasing productivity
- (d) Improving quality of jute

Answer: **(a) Creating awareness about the use of biodegradable materials**

Q29. What is per capita consumption of steel per annum in India?

- (a) 28 kg
- (b) 30 kg
- (c) 32 kg**
- (d) 34 kg

Answer: **(c) 32 kg**

Q30. Which of the following factors are not necessary to set up an iron and steel plant?

- (a) Proximity to iron-ore mines
- (b) Availability of coking coal
- (c) Good resources of limestone and manganese
- (d) Nearness to a water body to discharge wastes**

Answer: **(d) Nearness to a water body to discharge wastes**

Q31. Air pollution is caused by

- (a) Organic and inorganic industrial effluents discharged into rivers.
- (b) Presence of high proportion of sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and air-borne particulate materials.**
- (c) Unwanted sounds from industries, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills.
- (d) Overdrawing of groundwater.

Answer: **(b) Presence of high proportion of sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and air-borne particulate materials.**

Q32. Most of the integrated steel plants in India are located in

- (a) Malwa Plateau
- (b) Bundelkhand Plateau
- (c) Meghalaya Plateau
- (d) Chotanagpur Plateau**

Answer: **(d) Chotanagpur Plateau**

Q33. Which are the two prime factors for the location of aluminium industry?

- (a) Market and labour
- (b) Transport network and water supply
- (c) Cheap and regular supply of electricity and bauxite**
- (d) None of the above

Answer: **(c) Cheap and regular supply of electricity and bauxite**

Q34. The first cement plant was set up in India in 1904 in

- (a) Jamshedpur
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Nagpur

(d) Chennai

Answer: **(d) Chennai**

Q35. Which one of the following groups of states have the largest number of cotton textile centres?

(a) Gujarat and Maharashtra

- (b) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- (c) Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat

Answer: **(a) Gujarat and Maharashtra**

Q36. Which of the following group of factors is a prime group for the location of aluminum smelting plant?

- (a) Capital and Market
- (b) Raw material and Electricity**
- (c) Labour and Raw material
- (d) Capital and Transport

Answer: **(b) Raw material and Electricity**

Q37. Which one of the following countries has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?

- (a) India
- (b) China**
- (c) USA
- (d) Britain

Answer: **(b) China**

Q38. Which one of the following cities is known as electronic capital of India ?

- (a) Srinagar
- (b) Noida
- (c) Bengaluru**
- (d) Pune

Answer: **(c) Bengaluru**

Q39. The first successful textile mill was established in:

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Mumbai (Bombay)**

Answer: **(d) Mumbai (Bombay)**

Q40. Manufacturing Industries are placed in:

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector**
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) Service sector

Answer: **(b) Secondary sector**

Q41. Which one of the following air services provides services to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in its off-shore operations?

- (a) Indian Airlines
- (b) Air India
- (c) Pawan hans Helicopters LTD**
- (d) Alliance

Answer: **(c) Pawanhans Helicopters LTD**

Q42. The first successful textile mill was established in:

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Mumbai (Bombay)**

Answer: **(d) Mumbai (Bombay)**

Q43. What is the correct meaning of agglomeration economies?

- (a) Many industries set up in rural centers
- (b) Industries are basically agro-based.
- (c) Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers
- (d) Industries set up produce raw material for secondary sector.

Answer: (c) Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers

Q44. Which of the following industries has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last few years?

- (a) Electronics Industry
- (b) Information Technology Industry
- (c) Engineering Industry
- (d) Tourism Industry

Answer: **(b) Information Technology Industry**

Q45 which of the following is an electronics industry?

- (a) HMT, Bengaluru
- (b) TISCO, Jamshedpur
- (c) BHEL, Hyderabad**
- (d) BALCO, Korba

Answer: **(c) BHEL, Hyderabad**

Q46. Which of the following is a negative effect of industrialization?

- (a) Economic growth
- (b) Pollution**
- (c) Foreign exchange earnings
- (d) Rapid urbanization

Answer: **(b) Pollution**

Q47. Which of the following industries is the largest consumer of chemicals?

- (a) Fertilizers
- (b) Textiles
- (c) Chemicals**
- (d) Paper

Answer: **(c) Chemicals**

Q48. Sixty percent of sugar mills are concentrated in which of the following states?

- (a) Punjab and Haryana
- (b) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar**
- (d) West Bengal and Orissa

Answer: **(c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar**

Q49. When and where was the first successful textile mill established in India?

- (a) In Ahmedabad in 1858
- (b) In Chennai in 1954
- (c) In Kolkata in 1816
- (d) In Mumbai in 1854

Answer: **(d) In Mumbai in 1854**

Q.50 Match the following:

Column A

- (i) Software technology park
- (ii) Iron and steel plant
- (iii) Cotton textile industry
- (iv) Silk textile industry
- (v) Woollen textile industry

Column B

- a. Bhadravati
- b. Amritsar
- c. Murshidabad
- d. Bengaluru
- e. Shahjahanpur

Answer:

Column A

- (i) Software technology park
- (ii) Iron and steel plant
- (iii) Cotton textile industry
- (iv) Silk textile industry
- (v) Woollen textile industry

Column B

- d. Bengaluru
- a. Bhadravati
- e. Shahjahanpur
- c. Murshidabad
- b. Amritsar

Q.51. Give full form of the following:

SAIL

BHEL

TISCO

OIL

GDP

NTPC

BPO

STPI

EMS

NMCC

Answer:

SAIL — Steel Authority of India Limited

BHEL — Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

TISCO — Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited

OIL — Oil India Limited

GDP — Gross Domestic Product

NTPC — National Thermal Power Corporation

BPO — Business Processes Outsourcing

STPI — Software Technology Park of India

EMS — Environment Management System

NMCC — National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council

Very Short Type

Q1. Name the three physical factors that affect location of industries.

Ans:-

The three factors are

- i) Availability of raw materials.
- ii) Power resources
- iii) Favorable climate.

Q2. Name three human inputs that control location of industries.

Ans: Human inputs that control location of industries is:

- i) Labour
- ii) Market
- iii) Transport facilities.

Q3. What are light industries?

Ans:- Industries that use light raw materials and produce light goods are called light industries.

Example: Industries manufacturing sewing machine and electric fans.

Q4. Name four important cotton textile centers of Maharashtra.

Ans: The cotton textile centres of Maharashtra are:

- i) Mumbai,
- ii) Solapur,
- iii) Pune,

iv) Nagpur.

Q5. Name two most important sugar producing states of India.

Ans:- Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Q6. Name two iron and steel producing plants each of Karnataka and West Bengal.

Ans:- Iron and steel plants of Karnataka are – Bhadravati and Vijayanagar, West Bengal- Durgapur and Burnpur.

Q7. Name five electronic goods producing centers of India.

Ans: Five electronic goods producing centers are Bangalore, Hyderabad , Delhi, Mumbai , Chennai.

Q8. What is the annual production of cement in the country at present?

Ans: 131 million tones production of cement per annum in India.

Q9. Why is the 'least cost' known as decision making factor for ideal location of an industry?

Answer:

Least cost is the key factor that determines the location of an industry because industry tends to be located at a place where factors of production are either available or can be arranged at low cost.

Q10. Why has the 'National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council' been set up?

Answer:

National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set up with the objective of appropriate policy intervention, by the Government and renewed efforts, by the industry to improve productivity and achieve its target over the next decade.

Q11. Which two prime factors are important for the location of 'Aluminium Smelting' industry?

Answer:

The two prime factors for the location of aluminium smelting industry are:

- Regular and cheap supply of electricity.
- Assured supply of raw material at minimum cost.

Q12. Name the industry which uses limestone as its main raw material.

Answer: Cement and Iron and Steel industry use limestone as its main raw material.

Q13. What are agglomeration economies?

Answer: Many industries that tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers like markets and services are known as agglomeration economies.

Q14. Name the river-basin where jute industries are concentrated in India.

Answer: The river-basin where jute industries are concentrated in India is Hugli river-basin.

Q15. Name the region which has maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.

Answer: Chotanagpur plateau region in Jharkhand has maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.

CHAPTER: LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Q1. Which one of the following groups of cities is connected by the National Highway No. 1?

- (a) Kolkata-Amritsar
- (b) Ranchi-Kolkata
- (c) Delhi-Punjab**
- (d) Varanasi-Kanyakumari

Answer: **(c) Delhi-Punjab**

Q2. National Waterway No. 1 is navigable between which of the following places?

- (a) Sadiya and Dhubri
- (b) Allahabad and Haldia**
- (c) Udyogamandal and Champakkara
- (d) Kottapuram and Komman

Answer: **(b) Allahabad and Haldia**

Q3. Which one of the following ports is the biggest with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour?

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Mumbai**
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

Answer: **(c) Mumbai**

Q4. Port was developed as a subsidiary port in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

- (a) Haldia**
- (b) Kochi
- (c) Kandla
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

Answer: **(a) Haldia**

Q5. Which one of the following is considered as the first-class mail by the Indian postal network?

- (a) Cards and envelopes**
- (b) Registered periodicals
- (c) Book packets
- (d) Registered newspapers

Answer: **(a) Cards and envelopes**

Q6. Which one of the following is the southernmost international airport in India?

- (a) Nedimbacherry**
- (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji
- (c) Raja Sansi
- (d) Meenam Bakkam

Answer: **(a) Nedimbacherry**

Q7. Which one of the following is the oldest port of the eastern coast of India?

- (a) Kolkata (Haldia)
- (b) Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Tuticorin
- (d) Chennai (Madras)**

Answer: **(d) Chennai (Madras)**

Q8. Narrow Gauge railway line is found in

- (a) The Northern Plains
- (b) The hilly areas of Darjeeling, Shillong and Ooty**
- (c) Deserts of Rajasthan
- (d) The Central Highlands

Answer: **(b) The hilly areas of Darjeeling, Shillong and Ooty**

Q9. Which one of the following is not an advantage of pipeline transportation?

- (a) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and gas from fields to refineries.
- (b) Solids can be transported in slurry form through pipelines.
- (c) Pipelines rule out trans-shipment losses or delays.
- (d) Initial cost of laying a pipeline is high.**

Answer: **(d) Initial cost of laying a pipeline is high.**

Q10. Which organization constructs and maintains roads in the border areas?

- (a) NHAI
- (b) BRO**
- (c) Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana
- (d) BSF

Answer: **(b) BRO**

Q11. Which one of the following ports is a tidal port?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) New Mangalore port
- (c) Kandla**
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

Answer: **(c) Kandla**

Q12. Which one of the following ports was developed in order to relieve the pressure of Kolkata port?

- (a) Paradip port
- (b) Tuticorin port
- (c) Haldia port**
- (d) Chennai port

Answer: **(c) Haldia port**

Q13. Which two extreme locations are connected by the North-South Corridor?

- (a) Amritsar and Tuticorin
- (b) Srinagar and Tiruvananthapuram
- (c) Srinagar and Tuticorin
- (d) Srinagar and Kanyakumari**

Answer: **(d) Srinagar and Kanyakumari**

Q14. National Waterway No. 1 is navigable between which of the following places?

- (a) Between Sadiya and Dhubri
- (b) Between Allahabad and Haldia**
- (c) Between Kottapuram and Komman
- (d) Between Udyogamandal and Champakkara

Answer: **(b) Between Allahabad and Haldia**

Q15. Which one of the following is the oldest artificial port of the country?

- (a) Tuticorin
- (b) Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Chennai**
- (d) Mumbai

Answer: **(c) Chennai**

Q16. National Highways are constructed and maintained by:

- (a) NHAI
- (b) CPWD**
- (c) SPWD
- (d) BRO

Answer: **(b) CPWD**

Q17. Which one of the following modes of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays in the supply of petroleum and gases?

- (a) Railways
- (b) Roadways
- (c) Pipeline**
- (d) Waterways

Answer: **(c) Pipeline**

Q18. The helicopter services to Oil and Natural Commission in its offshore operations are provided by:

- (a) Air India
- (b) Indian Airlines
- (c) Pawanhans helicopters**
- (d) Alliance Air

Answer: **(c) Pawanhans helicopters**

Q19. The largest number of newspapers published in India are in which of the following languages?

- (a) Hindi**
- (b) English
- (c) Urdu
- (d) Marathi

Answer: **(a) Hindi**

Q20. Which one of the following is not true regarding the sea ports of India?

- (a) Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbour.
- (b) Tuticorin Port in Tamil Nadu has a natural harbour and hinterland.
- (c) Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well protected port.
- (d) Chennai is an inland riverine port.**

Answer: **(d) Chennai is an inland riverine port.**

Q21. In recent years, India is earning large foreign exchange through the export of which of the following?

- (a) Ores and Minerals
- (b) Information Technology**
- (c) Agricultural Products
- (d) Electrical goods

Answer: **(b) Information Technology**

Q22. Which of the following airlines is the nationalized airline of India?

- (a) Air India**
- (b) Jet Airways
- (c) Kingfisher Airline
- (d) Indigo

Answer: **(a) Air India**

Q23. Which of the following is the oldest artificial port and the second most important port of the country?

- (a) Mumbai port
- (b) Kandla port
- (c) Chennai port**
- (d) Ennore port

Answer: **(c) Chennai port**

Q24. Which one of the following types of communication service in India is the largest in the world?

- (a) Postal network**
- (b) Television network
- (c) Internet services
- (d) Radio broadcasting

Answer: **(a) Postal network**

Q25. The highway projects in India are being implemented by which organization?

- (a) GAIL
- (b) NTPC
- (c) NHAI**
- (d) NDDB

Answer: **(c) NHAI**

Q26. What is the historical Sher Shah Suri Marg now called?

- (a) NH 4
- (b) NH 1**
- (c) NH 3
- (d) NH 7

Answer: **(b) NH 1**

Q27. Which of the following national highways covers most of Rajasthan?

- (a) NH 2
- (b) NH 34
- (c) NH 23
- (d) NH 15**

Answer: **(d) NH 15**

Q28. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as

- (a) National highways
- (b) District roads
- (c) State highways**
- (d) Other roads

Answer: **(c) State highways**

Q29. How many railway zones are there in our country?

- (a) 20
- (b) 16**
- (c) 19
- (d) 6

Answer: **(b) 16**

Q30. Which one of the following is not an advantage of pipeline transportation?

- (a) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and gas from fields to refineries.
- (b) Solids can be transported in slurry form through pipelines.
- (c) Pipelines rule out trans-shipment losses or delays.
- (d) Initial cost of laying a pipeline is high.**

Answer: **(d) Initial cost of laying a pipeline is high.**

Q31. Which of the following regions is suitable to construct railway lines?

- (a) Himalaya mountains
- (b) Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills
- (c) The Northern Plains**
- (d) Rajasthan desert

Answer: **(c) The Northern Plains**

Q32. The Konkan railway has connected places situated

- (a) Along the east coast of India
- (b) In the Himalayas
- (c) Along the west coast of India**
- (d) In the north-eastern region of the country

Answer: **(c) Along the west coast of India**

Q33. The width of the broad gauge railway track is

- (a) 1.76 metres
- (b) 1.67 metres**
- (c) 1.87 metres
- (d) 1.97 metres

Answer: **(b) 1.67 metres**

Q34. Which one of the following is the oldest port of the eastern coast of India?

- (a) Kolkata (Haldia)
- (b) Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Tuticorin
- (d) Chennai (Madras)

Answer: **(d) Chennai (Madras)**

Q35. Which of the following is the northernmost international airport in India?

- (a) Raja Sansi**
- (b) Meenam Bakkam
- (c) Srinagar
- (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer: **(a) Raja Sansi**

Q36. Which one of the following is the southernmost international airport in India?

(a) Nedimbacherry

(b) Chhatrapati Shivaji

(c) Raja Sansi

(d) Meenam Bakkam

Answer: **(a) Nedimbacherry**

Q37. Which of the following is not a means of communication?

(a) Radio

(b) Press

(c) Roads

(d) Films

Answer: **(c) Roads**

Q38. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor? (Textbook)

(a) Mumbai and Nagpur

(b) Silchar and Porbandar

(c) Mumbai and Kolkata

(d) Nagpur and Siliguri

Answer: **(b) Silchar and Porbandar**

Q39. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays? (Textbook)

(a) Railways

(b) Roadways

(c) Pipelines

(d) Waterways

Answer: **(c) Pipelines**

Q40. Which one of the following States is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline?

(a) Madhya Pradesh

(b) Maharashtra

(c) Gujarat

(d) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: **(b) Maharashtra**

Q41. Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast? (Textbook)

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Paradip
- (c) Tuticorin

(d) Vishakhapatnam

Answer: **(d) Vishakhapatnam**

Q42. Which one of the following is the most important modes of transportation in India? (Textbook)

- (a) Pipelines
- (b) Railways

(c) Roadways

- (d) Airways

Answer: **(c) Roadways**

Q43. Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries? (Textbook)

- (a) Internal trade

(b) International trade

- (c) External trade
- (d) Local trade

Answer: **(b) International trade**

Q44. The Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways connect

- (a) Delhi-Silchar-Madurai and Gandhinagar
- (b) Srinagar-Kanyakumari-Bhopal & Allahabad

(c) Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai and Kolkata

- (d) Kashmir-Kanyakumari

Answer: **(c) Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai and Kolkata**

Q45. What is the name given to the International Airport at Kolkata?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Meenambakkam
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer: **(d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**

Q46. Which one of the following means of transport is used for carrying solids in a slurry form? [Foreign 2012]

- (a) Trucks
- (b) Railways
- (c) Pipelines
- (d) Ships

Answer: **(c) Pipelines**

Q47. Which one of the following is an inland riverine port? [Delhi 2012]

- (a) Kandla
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Tuticorin

Answer: **(b) Kolkata**

Q48. Which one of the following is not the means of mass communication?

(a) Cards and envelopes

- (b) Radio
- (c) Newspaper
- (d) Films

Answer: **(a) Cards and envelopes**

Q49. The longest pipeline connects

- (a) Hazira to Kanpur
- (b) Salaya to Jalandhar
- (c) Hazira to Jagdishpur**
- (d) Koyali to Haldia

Answer: **(c) Hazira to Jagdishpur**

Q50. Difference between the total value of exports and imports is called.

- (a) Balance of Payment
- (b) Balance of Trade**
- (c) Surplus Budget
- (d) Deficit Balance

Answer: **(b) Balance of Trade**

Q51. Which one of the following countries has the largest telecom network in Asia?

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) India**

Answer: **(d) India**

Q52. STD refers to

- (a) Suburban Telephone Dialing
- (b) Subscriber Trunk Dialing**
- (c) Social Telephone Distributor
- (d) Speed Telephone Dialing

Answer: **(b) Subscriber Trunk Dialing**

Q53. The first train was steamed off from

- (a) Mumbai to Kalyan
- (b) Mumbai to Delhi
- (c) Mumbai to Thane**
- (d) Mumbai to Satara

Answer: **(c) Mumbai to Thane**

Q54. Which one of the following is a subsidiary port of Kolkata?

- (a) Tuticorin
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Haldia**
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

Answer: **(c) Haldia**

Q55. The first-class mail includes which one of the following?

- (a) Book packets
- (b) Registered newspapers
- (c) Envelopes and cards**
- (d) Periodicals and journals

Answer: **(c) Envelopes and cards**

Q56. The people who make the products come to the consumers by transportation are called _____ .

- (a) Businessman
- (b) Retailers
- (c) Traders**
- (d) Industrialists

Answer: **(c) Traders**

Q57. Which one of the following commodities does not belong to items of export?

- (a) Gems and jewellery
- (b) Agriculture and allied products
- (c) Fertilizers**
- (d) Engineering Goods

Answer: **(c) Fertilizers**

Q58. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor? (Textbook)

- (a) Mumbai and Nagpur
- (b) Silchar and Porbandar**
- (c) Mumbai and Kolkata
- (d) Nagpur and Siliguri

Answer: **(b) Silchar and Porbandar**

Q59. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays? (Textbook)

- (a) Railways
- (b) Roadways
- (c) Pipelines**
- (d) Waterways

Answer: **(c) Pipelines**

Q60. The Konkan railway has connected places situated

- (a) Along the east coast of India
- (b) In the Himalayas
- (c) Along the west coast of India
- (d) In the north-eastern region of the country

Answer: (c) Along the west coast of India

Q61. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

Column A Column B

- (a) First port (i) Kandla
- (b) Biggest port (ii) Mumbai
- (c) A port located at the entrance of a lagoon (iii) Tuticorin**
- (d) An inland riverine port (iv) Kolkata
- (e) Oldest artificial port (v) Chennai

Answer: **(c) A port located at the entrance of a lagoon (iii) Tuticorin**

Q62. _____ is the largest producer of feature films in the world.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: India

Q63. _____ has the lowest density of roads in India.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: Jammu and Kashmir

Q64. The two important navigable rivers of India are _____ the
and the _____ .

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: Ganga and Yamuna

Q65. _____ maintains the District Roads.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: Zila Parishad

Q66. Maximum numbers of newspapers published in India are in
_____ .

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: Hindi

Q67. The Raja Sansi is the southernmost International Airport. (True/False)

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: False**

Q68. Marmagao is the premier iron ore exporting port of Goa. (True/False)

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: True

Q69. International Trade is considered as economic barometer for a country.
(True/False)

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: True

Q70. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, medical tourism, adventure tourism and business tourism. (True/False)

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: True

Q71. Andhra Pradesh has the maximum road density in India. (True/False)

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: False

Q72. Match the columns.

Column A Column B

(a) Indira Gandhi International Airport (i) Odisha

(b) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (ii) Mumbai

(c) Chhatrapati Shivaji (iii) Kolkata

(d) Kandla (iv) Gujarat

(e) Paradwip (v) Delhi

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation:

(a) (v)

(b) (iii)

(c) (ii)

(d) (iv)

(e) (a)

Q73. What is the pre-requisite for the fast development of a country?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: Efficient means of transport

Q74. What is the Golden Quadrilateral Highway?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: It is major road development project linking Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.**

Q75. Name the extreme locations connected by North-South corridor.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: **Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu).**

Q76. Name the extreme locations connected by the east-west corridor.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: **Silcher and Porbandar are the extreme locations connected by the east-west corridor.**

Q77. Which organization implements the highway projects.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: **National Highway Authority of India**

Q78. What are National Highways?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation:

National highways link all major cities of extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems. They are maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

Q79. What are State Highways?

Answer/Explanation

Answer:

Explanation:

Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. Public Works Department (PWD) in the State and the Union Territories maintains them.

Q80. What are district roads?

Answer/Explanation

Answer:

Explanation:

Roads which connect the district headquarters with other places of the district are called district roads. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.

Q81. Which type of roads received special impetus under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: Rural Roads

Q82. What is road density?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: **The length of road per 100 square kms of area is known as road density.**

Q83. Which state has the highest number of roads in India?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: Kerala has the highest density of roads in India.**

Q84. Mention one drawback of roads in India.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.**

Q85. Name the busiest railway junction in Northern India?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: New Delhi**

Q86. The Northern plains provide favourable conditions for the growth of railways. Mention any two.

Answer/Explanation

Answer:

Explanation:

(a) Vast level plains

(b) High population density

Q86. Why railway tracks are laid with difficulty in Rajasthan?

Answer/Explanation

Answer:

Explanation: It is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of Rajasthan.

Q87. In the recent times which railway has been developed along the west coast?

Answer/Explanation

Answer:

Explanation: Konkan railway

Q88. Which network of pipelines bring mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and the petrochemical complex of Haldia?

Answer/Explanation

Answer:

Explanation:

The Pipeline from the Upper Assam oilfields to Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh brings mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and the petrochemical complex of Haldia.

Q89. Why are waterways useful? State any two advantages.

Answer/Explanation

Answer:

Explanation:

(a) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.

(b) It is fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

Q90. Name any four inland waterways on which substantial transportation takes place.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: Mandavi, Zuari and Cumberjua, Sunderbans, Barak and backwaters of Kerala.**

Q91. Which port was the first to be developed soon after Independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai Port?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: **Kandla port**

Q92. Name the port that accounts for about fifty percent of India's iron ore export.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: Marmagao Port in Goa**

Q93. Which port is located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour?

Or

Name the port on the extreme south western part of India.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: Kochchi Port**

Q94. Which is the deepest landlocked and well protected part in India?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: Vishakhapatnam**

Q95. Name the part that serves a large a rich hinterland of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: Kolkata port

Q96. Name any two airlines operators that provide domestic air services in India.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: Indian Airlines and Alliance Air.**

Q97. Give two examples of personal communication.

Answer/Explanation

Answer:

Explanation: **The two examples of personal communication are letters and phone.**

Q98. Name any two means of mass communication?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: Radio and Television**

Q98. Why have mail channels been introduced?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: For quick delivery of mails in cities and large towns.**

Q99. Give any two examples of second-class mail.

Answer/Explanation

Answer:

Explanation: **Book, packets, registered newspapers, periodicals etc. (any two)**

Q100. In which language are the largest numbers of newspapers published?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: Hindi

Q101. Which authority certifies India and foreign films in India?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: The Central Board of Film Certification.**

Q102. What is Trade? [All India 2015, Delhi 2016]

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.**

Q103. Which term is used to describe trade between two or more countries?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: International Trade**

Q104. What leads to unfavorable balance of trade?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: Explanation: When the value of imports of a country exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavorable balance of trade.

Q105. Which states are important destinations of foreign tourists India?

Answer/Explanation

Answer:

Explanation: **Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and Temple towns of South India.**

Q106. Which two factors were responsible for the expansion of trade and transport?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: Science and technology**

Q107. Give the full form of CPWD.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: Central Public Works Department**

Q108. Which two end cities does the National Highway No 7 join?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: Varanasi and Kanyakumari**

Q109. Who maintains the State Highways?

Answer/Explanation

Answer: **Explanation: The State Public Works Department (P. W.D)**

Q110. Why was the Haldia seaport set up?

Answer/Explanation

Answer:

Explanation:

Haldia seaport was set up to decongest the port of Kolkata as a subsidiary port.

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