

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL, ACC JAMUL
SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY
CH- RESOURCE & DEVELOPMENT

MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1-The resources which are found everywhere are known as
- a) Ubiquitous
 - b) Non-renewable resources
 - c) Human made resources
 - d) None of the above
- 2-The following is (are) the non-renewable resources
- a) Coal
 - b) Petroleum
 - c) Natural gas
 - d) All of the above
- 3-Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called
- a) sustainable development
 - b) resource conservation
 - c) resource development
 - d) human resource development
- 4-The resources can be conserved by
- a) reducing consumption
 - b) recycling
 - c) reusing
 - d) All of the above
- 5-Land covers only about ____ percent of the total area of the earth's surface
- a) 20
 - b) 25
 - c) 30
 - d) 35
- 6-The total percent of land of world under forest is
- a) 26
 - b) 31
 - c) 36
 - d) 41
7. Khader is a type of
- a) Black Soil
 - b) Alluvial Soil
 - c) Lattrite Soil
 - d) Desert Soil
8. Resource which can be renewed again are:-

- (a) National Resource
- (b) Potential Resource
- (c) Renewable Resources
- (d) Stock

9. In which year was the Earth Summit held?

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1991
- (c) 1992
- (d) 1993

10. How much percentage of land is plain in India?

- (a) 41 %
- (b) 45%
- (c) 43%
- (d) 47%

11. Which Soil is known as Black Cotton soil?

- (a) Red Soil
- (b) Arid Soil
- (c) Mountain Soil
- (d) Black Soil

12. Soil can be Conserved by:-

- (a) Cutting of Trees
- (b) Over Grazing
- (c) Planting of Trees
- (d) Excessive mining

13. Land degradation due to over irrigation can be seen in the states of:-

- (a) Punjab and Haryana
- (b) Assam
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Mizoram

14. Which one of the following is an example of Biotic Resource:-

- (a) Rock
- (b) Mountain
- (c) Mineral
- (d) Flora

15. They are Gifts of Nature which satisfy Human wants:-

- (a) A Commodity
- (b) a Thing
- (c) Resources
- (d) None of Them

16. Which one of the following is an example of non- renewable resources

- (a) Solar Energy
- (b) Tidal Energy
- (c) Petroleum
- (d) Hydel Energy

17. On the Basis of ownership resources can be classified into:-

- (a) Two Types
- (b) Three Types
- (c) Four Types
- (d) None of Them

18. How many Economic zones are there in India?

- (a) Five
- (b) One
- (c) Two
- (d) Ten

19. Soil is a:-

- (a) Renewable Resource
- (b) Potential Resource
- (c) Non- Resource
- (d) None of them

20. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Uttaranchal

21. Which one of the following is the main cause of land and water pollution in India in recent years?

- (a) Industrial Effluents
- (b) Chemical Fertilizer
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) None of them

22. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, diesel etc. are the examples of

- (a) Biotic resources
- (b) Abiotic resources
- (c) Renewable resources
- (d) Non Renewable resources

23. Which one of the following term is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively?

- (a) Khadas&Tarai
- (b) Tarai&Bangar
- (c) Bangar& Khadar
- (d) Tarai&Dvars

24. Which one of the following soil is the best for cotton cultivation?

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

25. How much percentage of forest area in the country according to the National Forest Policy?

- (a) 33%
- (b) 37%
- (c) 27%
- (d) 31%

26. Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation?

- (a) Arid Soil
- (b) Forest Soil
- (c) Black Soil
- (d) Red Soil

27. Which one of the following resources can be acquired by a Nation?

- (a) Potential resources
- (b) International resources
- (c) National resources

- (d) Public resources
28. Which one of the following is responsible for sheet erosion?
(a) Underground water
(b) Wind
(c) Glacier
(d) Water
29. Which one of the following method is used to break up the force of wind?
(a) Shelter belt
(b) Strip Cropping
(c) Contour ploughing
(d) Terrace farming
30. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh?
a) Mining
b) Overgrazing
c) Deforestation
d) Over Irrigation

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL, ACC JAMUL
SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY
CH- AGRICULTURE

MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is Primitive Subsistence Farming known as in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?
(a) Horticulture
(b) Penda
(c) Jhumming
(d) Milpa
2. Which of the following types of farming is practised in areas with high population pressure on land?
(a) Primitive Subsistence Farming
(b) Intensive Subsistence Farming
(c) Commercial Farming
(d) Plantations
3. Which of the following is the principal crop grown in areas of Intensive Subsistence Farming?
(a) Yams and Sweet Potato
(b) Wheat
(c) Rice
(d) Cotton
4. Rice is a subsistence crop in Orissa. In which of the following states, is rice a commercial crop?
(a) West Bengal and Bihar
(b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Punjab and Haryana
(d) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
5. Which of the following is a kharif crop?
(a) Barley

- (b) Peas
- (c) Bajra
- (d) Mustard

6. Which of the following crops is produced during zaid cropping season?

- (a) Sugarcane
- (b) Muskmelon
- (c) Groundnut
- (d) Moong

7. How many crops of paddy are grown in a year in the states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa and they are termed as which of the following?

- (a) Once-Arabica
- (b) Two-Rabi anti Zaid
- (c) Three-Aus, Aman, Born
- (d) Three-Kumar- valre, Walthre

8. Which of the following is an annual crop?

- (a) Sugarcane
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Jute
- (d) Cucumber

9. Which of the following are known as coarse grains?

- (a) Wheat and Rice
- (b) Millets—Jowar, bajra and ragi
- (c) Pulses—urad, arhar, gram
- (d) Oilseeds

10. Which of the following used both as a food and as a fodder?

- (a) Jowar
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Maize
- (d) Tea

11. India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of which of the following crops?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Millets
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Oilseeds

12. Which of the following crops is the main source of jaggary, khandsari and molasses?

- (a) Arhar
- (b) Coconut
- (c) Linseed
- (d) Sugarcane

13. Which of the following countries is the largest producer of oilseeds?

- (a) China
- (b) Brazil
- (c) India
- (d) Yemen

14. Which of the following is a kharif crop and accounts for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country?

- (a) Mustard
- (b) Coconut
- (c) Groundnut
- (d) Soya bean

15. Which of the following group of crops are known as beverage crops?
(a) Castor seed and Sunflower
(b) Peas and Gram
(c) Cotton and Jute
(d) Tea and Coffee
16. Tea cultivation is an example of which of the following types of agriculture?
(a) Horticulture
(b) Plantation
(c) Beverage cultivation
(d) Intensive agriculture
17. Which of the following are known as horticulture crops?
(a) Tea and coffee
(b) Cotton and Jute
(c) Rubber and Tobacco
(d) Fruits and Vegetables
18. India is believed to be the original home of which of the following fibre crops?
(a) Cotton
(b) Jute
(c) Hemp
(d) Silk
19. White Revolution involves improvement in the production of which of the following products?
(a) Cotton
(b) Wheat
(c) Maize or corn
(d) Milk
20. Which one of the following beverage crops, India is the third largest producer in the world?
(a) Coffee
(b) Pulses
(c) Tea
(d) Curd
21. Cultivation of coffee is confined to which of the following hills?
(a) Nilgiri
(b) Aravali
(c) Shivalik
(d) None of these
22. What is the rearing of silkworms for the production of silk called?
(a) Horticulture
(b) Pisciculture
(c) Sericulture
(d) Agriculture
23. Give one reason responsible for low fertility in laterite soil.

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SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY
CH- MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. 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

2. Which of the following is not an inorganic chemical?

- (a) Sulphuric acid
- (b) Petrochemicals
- (c) Nitric acid
- (d) Alkalies

3. Which of the following inorganic chemicals is used for the making of glass, soaps, detergents and paper?

- (a) Soda ash
- (b) Sulphuric acid
- (c) Nitric acid
- (d) Alkalies

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

- (a) Fertilisers
- (b) Textiles
- (c) Chemicals
- (d) Paper

5. When and where was the first cement plant set up in India?

- (a) Chennai in 1904
- (b) Porbandar in 1924
- (c) Dalmianagar in 1937
- (d) Kottayam in 1967

6. Which of the following cities is the electronic capital of India?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Hyderabad

7. Which of the following is an electronics industry?

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

8. STP is the Abbreviation of

- a) System tech park
- b) Software Technology Park
- c) State thermal plant
- d) Software Technology Picket

9. NTPC is the Abbreviation of

- a) National Textile Production Company
- b) National Technology Production Company
- c) National Thermal Power Corporation
- d) National Tuberculosis Prevention Corporation

10. Atomic power plant causes

- a) Water Pollution
- b) Noise Pollution
- c) Air Pollution
- d) Heat Pollution

11. Manufacturing industries includes

- a) Crop production
- b) Fish production
- c) Plantation
- d) Sugar Production

12. In 1857 where the first cotton mill of India was founded at

- a) Mysore
- b) Madras
- c) Surat
- d) Bombay

13. Largest producer of Jute and Jute made goods

- a) Bangladesh
- b) India
- c) Sri lanka
- d) Brazil

14. Iron and steel are

- a) Agro based industry
- b) Chemical industry
- c) Basic industry
- d) Tertiary industry

15. Durgapur is situated in

- a) Jharkhand
- b) Orissa
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) West Bengal

16. Chemical industries usually are located near

- a) Iron and steel industries
- b) Thermal power plant
- c) Oil refineries
- d) Automobile industry

17. Golden fiber is

- a) Silk
- b) Gold
- c) Cotton
- d) Jute

CH- MINERALS & ENERGY RESOURCES

MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. State which is the largest producer of manganese is –
 - (a) Karnataka
 - (b) Jharkhand
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh
 - (d) Orissa

2. Which is the oldest oil producing state in India:
 - (a) Gujarat
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Assam
 - (d) None of these

3. India now ranks as a super power in the world, that is:
 - (a) Wind Super Power
 - (b) Solar Super Power
 - (c) Hydel superpower
 - (d) Tidal Super Power

4. Which one of the following mineral ores is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?
 - (a) Coal
 - (b) Bauxite
 - (c) Gold
 - (d) Zinc

5. Which of the following minerals is an important raw material in the iron and steel industry apart from iron?
 - (a) Mica
 - (b) Aluminium
 - (c) Gypsum
 - (d) Manganese

6. Koderma in Jharkhand is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals?
 - (a) Bauxite
 - (b) Mica
 - (c) Iron ore
 - (d) Copper

7. Which of the following minerals is indispensable for electric and electronic industries?
 - (a) Iron
 - (b) Nickel
 - (c) Manganese
 - (d) Mica

8. Which of the following energy sources are not the conventional sources of energy?
 - (a) Firewood, cattle dung cake

- (b) Atomic energy, biogas, solar energy
- (c) Coal, petroleum, natural gas
- (d) Hydel and thermal electricity

9. Oil India Limited (OIL) belongs to which of the following types of industries?

- (a) Public sector
- (b) Private sector
- (c) Joint sector
- (d) Cooperative sector

10. Which of the following energy sources is also termed as mineral oil or crude oil?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Petroleum
- (c) Biogas
- (d) Natural gas

11. Petroleum was first drilled in which of the following oilfields of India?

- (a) Ankaleshwar
- (b) Digboi
- (c) Mumbai High
- (d) Kalol

12. Which of the following is not one of the major offshore fields of western India?

- (a) Mumbai High
- (b) Bassien
- (c) Jwalamukhi
- (d) Aliabet

13. Which of the following is considered to be an environment friendly fuel?

- (a) Peat
- (b) Coal
- (c) Petroleum
- (d) Natural gas

14. Which mineral is formed due to the evaporation of rocks?

- (a) Copper
- (b) Bauxite
- (c) Mica
- (d) Manganese

15. In which of the following groups of cities were most of the manufacturing units located in the pre-independence period?

- (a) Delhi, Kanpur, Moradabad
- (b) Bangalore – Hyderabad
- (c) Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai
- (d) Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Amritsar

CH- LIFE LINES OF INDIAN ECONOMY

MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. National Highway connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata is termed as :

- (a) Locomotives
- (b) Gauge
- (c) Golden quadrilateral
- (d) Dock

2. Gauge is the term stating

- (a) The place where there is provision of loading and unloading of ships
- (b) The place on the sea coast
- (c) The high pedestal built along the coastline
- (d) The width between the two rails of the railway line

3. Gateway is the name given to

- (a) Harbour
- (b) Port
- (c) Dock
- (d) Tidal port

4. Which of the following locations are joined by the east-west corridor?

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

5. The name of the National Highway No. 2 is:

- (a) Grand Trunk Road
- (b) Agra-Mumbai Road
- (c) Mathura Road
- (d) Delhi- Mumbai Road

6. The rail gauge with a track width of 1.676m is

- (a) Broad gauge
- (b) Metregauge
- (c) Narrow gauge
- (d) None of these

7. What does BOT stands for?

- (a) Bureau of Transport
- (b) Bureau of Trans-communication
- (c) Build, Operate and Transfer
- (d) Bureaucracy Official against Terrorists

8. Which of the following is the navigation river of India?

- (a) Yamuna
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Son

9. Which of the following ports is not developed recently?

- (a) New Mangalore
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Haldia
- (d) Nhava Sheva

10. Kochi in Kerala is the example of which port of the following

- (a) Tidal Port
- (b) Natural Harbour
- (c) Artificial Harbour
- (d) Recently developed

11. Tuticorin is located in the state of

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Orissa

12. Which is not the name of international airport?

- (a) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport
- (b) Indira Gandhi International Airport
- (c) Palam Airport
- (d) MeenamBakkam

13. What does QMS stand for?

- (a) Quickly Medical Service
- (b) Quick Mail Service
- (c) Quickly Mother Dairy Service
- (d) None of these

14. Which of the following is not the factor, which influence the distribution of railway in the country?

- (a) Physiographic factors
- (b) Economic factors
- (c) Administrative factors
- (d) Political factors

15. Which of the following is advantage of unigauge system?

- (a) Larger capacity
- (b) Higher speed
- (c) No loss in trans-shipment
- (d) All of these

16. Air travel is transport in north-eastern parts of India due to

- (a) The prosperity of people of this region
- (b) The less expensive mode of transport
- (c) Heavy rains are liable to damage roads and railways
- (d) All of the above

17. 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

18. Which of the following was the first port to be developed soon after Independence?

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

19. Which of the following networks of pipeline bring mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and petrochemical complex of Haldia?

- (a) Pipeline from Upper Assam oilfields to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
- (b) Pipeline from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab
- (c) Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur Pipeline
- (d) Pipeline from Mumbai High to Trombay

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

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

21. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the East-West Corridor?

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