



INDIAN SCHOOL MULADHA

Revision 2 -2021 – 2022

Class: X
Date: 15/09/2021

MCQ

Duration: 30 Min

Geography

1. Which of the following soil is more common in Piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai?
 - (a) Black soil
 - (b) Laterite soil
 - (c) Alluvial soil
 - (d) Red soil
2. Which of the following is not classified on the basis of status of development?
 - (a) Potential resource
 - (b) Developed stock resource
 - (c) Reserves resource
 - (d) Renewable resource
3. Where was the first international Earth Summit held?
 - (a) Rio-de-Janeiro
 - (b) Geneva
 - (c) Switzerland
 - (d) Philippines
4. Jhumming in Brazil is called:
 - (a) Ladang
 - (b) Masole
 - (c) Roca
 - (d) None of these

5.What is 'Boro'?

- (a) Kharif crop
- (b) Zaid crop
- (c) Rabi crop
- (d) None of these

6. Which out of the following is a Zaid crop?

- (a) Moong
- (c) Urad
- (b) Mustard
- (d) Watermelon

II ASSERTION – REASON QUESTIONS

In the following given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct code.

7.Assertion (A): Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.

Reason (R): Alluvial soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.

- a. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is correct.

8.Assertion: Resource planning is an easy process in India.

Reason: Resource planning involves planning structure, identification and inventory of resource across the regions.

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) If both assertion and reason are false.

9.Assertion: Processes of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.

Reason: The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion.

- a. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is correct.

10. Assertion: Agriculture is not an old economic activity.

Reason: Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) If both assertion and reason are false.

11. Assertion: Tea cultivation, is a labour - intensive industry.

Reason: Cultivation can be done throughout the year. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost- free climate.

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) If both assertion and reason are false.

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

12. We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generations too. Ninety-five per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land. Human activities have not only brought about degradation of land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land. Some human activities such as deforestation, over grazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging

leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

(12.i) Most of the basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from

- (a) land
- (b) human activities
- (c) mining
- (d) land degradation

(12.ii) Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in the state of:

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

(12.iii) Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to the following reasons:

- (a) Deforestation and overgrazing.
- (b) Increase in alkalinity of the soil.
- (c) Water logging leading to increase in salinity in soil.
- (d) None of these

(12.iv) Human is considered as the main culprit for land degradation because

- (a) of his excavation work at mining sites.
- (b) of his significant contribution to deforestation
- (c) he has aggravated the pace of natural forces causing damage to land.
- (d) All of these.

Q. 13. Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well

endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

(13.i) In which among the following States of India, coal deposits are not found in abundance?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Chhattisgarh
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Rajasthan

(13.ii) In which among the following States you may find suitable amount of Water Deposits.

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Ladakh
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) None of the above

(13.iii) Which state lacks water resources?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Rajasthan

(13.iv) Rajasthan is very well endowed with_____.

- (a) Wave energy
- (b) Solar and wind energy
- (c) Geothermal energy
- (d) Tidal energy

Q. 14. Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over- utilization of resources may lead to socio- economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt

in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed.” He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

(14.1) Resources are vital for

- (a) Developmental activity
- (b) Commercial activity
- (c) Social activity
- (d) Environmental activity

(14.2) Irrational consumption and over-utilization of resources may lead to

- (a) Social Problems
- (b) Commercial Problems
- (c) Environmental Problems
- (d) All the above

(14.3) “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed.”-Who said this?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Vinoba Bhave

(14.4) What had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past?

- (a) Ocean conservation
- (b) Soil conservation
- (c) Biodiversity conservation
- (d) Resource conservation

Q.15. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important beverage crop introduced in India initiative by the British. Today, most of the tea plantation s are owned by Indians. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep

and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year.

Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.

Tea is a labour-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness. Major tea-producing states are

Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country. In 2016 India was the second largest producer of tea after China.

Coffee: Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country. This variety is in great demand all over the world. Initially, its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

(15.i). What is common between Tea and Coffee?

- (a) They are beverages
- (b) They are plantation crop
- (c) They grow in the hilly region
- (d) All of these

(15.ii). Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crops?

- (a) Frequent rains widespread throughout the year
- (b) Clayey soil which has a high water-holding capacity
- (c) Deep fertile well-drained soil
- (d) Warm, moist and frost-free climate

(15.iii). India competes with _____ for its production of tea.

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

(15.iv). Taking a hint from the given picture identify what this woman is engaged in?



- (a) Sowing the tea and coffee seeds
- (b) Plucking coffee beans
- (c) Pruning tea bushes
- (d) Plucking tea leaves