

Chapter-1-Resource and Development

1. Name the important renewable natural resources that supports living organisms.
2. Which among the following is not an important factor in the formation of soil: - (a)Relief (b)Human(c)Climate (d)Decomposers
3. Identify the soil: -
 - (a) Found in the eastern coastal plains.
 - (b) Common in piedmont plains (Duars, Chos, Terai)
 - (c) It has higher concentration of Kanker nodules (Banger)
4. Identify the soil: -
 - (a) Develops on crystalline igneous rocks.
 - (b) Found in eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau.
 - (c) Looks yellow when

hydrated.5. Identify the soil: -

(a) Sandy in texture. (b) Saline in nature. (c) Common salt is

obtained.6. Identify the soil: -

- (a) Loamy and silty in valley regions
- (b) Acidic with low humus.
- (c) Found in areas of rain

forests.7. Identify the soil: -

(a) Develops with alternate wet and dry season.

(b) Result of intense

leaching. (c) Deficient in

plant nutrients.

(d) Prone to erosion and degradation.

8. Identify the soil: -

- (a) made up lava flows.
- (b) made up of clayey materials.
- (c) deep cracks help in the proper aeration of the soil.

9. Where can we find ravines in India.

10. What is sheet erosion?

11. Soil erosion can be restricted by:

- (a) ploughing along the contour lines.
- (b) cutting out steps on the slopes making terraces.
- (c) growing strips of grass between the crops.

(e) Stabilizing the desert in western India.

12. 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 _____.
13. India's territorial water extends up to a distance of _____.
14. Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called _____.
15. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilization are known as _____.
16. Which of the following statement is correct as regard to international resources?
 - a) Resources which are regulated by international institutions.
 - b) Resources which lie beyond the territorial waters.
 - c) Resources which are found along the international frontier.
 - d) Resources which are not yet developed.
17. Where did the First International Earth Summit held _____
18. Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilized are called _____
19. Which statement is true about the term resources: -
 - a) Resources are free gifts of nature.
 - b) They are the functions of human activities.
 - c) All those things which are found in nature.
 - d) Things which cannot be used to fulfill our needs.
20. Fossil fuels are examples of non-recyclable resources. (True/False)
21. How are the renewable resources further divided?
22. How are the resources classified on the basis of ownership?
23. Name two community owner resources.
24. Mention special feature of the sustainable development.
25. Write full form of UNCED.
26. What is resource planning?
27. Absence of which two components can hinder development of an area?
28. What resource can be acquired by a nation?
29. Burial ground is a _____ resource.
30. Which one of the following is a biotic resource? (Land/Water/Human/Soil)
31. Resources which can be renewed again are called _____.
32. In which year was the Earth Summit held?
33. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, diesel are the examples of _____ resource.
34. The oceanic resource beyond 200km of the Exclusive Economic Zone can be identified as _____.
35. From which five-year plan has India made concerned efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning.
36. What was the main contribution of the Brundtland Commission Report 1987?
 - a) Sustainable development as means for resource conservation.
 - b) Advocated resource conservation for the first time.
 - c) Presented Gandhian philosophy.
 - d) All of these.
37. Ravines refers to the (1) a. Bad land created at Kulu valley b. Bad land created at Chambal valley c. Bad land created at Godavari valley d. Bad land created at Ganga valley.

38. His report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development': (1) a. Brundtland Commission Report b. Mandal Commission Report c. Simon Commission Report d. Bretley Commission Report

39. State the importance of Rio convention. (1)

1 MARKS QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

1. Who wrote the book 'Small is Beautiful'?

Ans. Schumacher

2. Which type of soil is found in the river deltas of the Eastern Coast?

Ans. Alluvial Soil

3. Write the two types of renewable resources.

Ans. Continuous and Biological resources

4. From which Five Year Plan has India made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning?

Ans. First Five Year Plan

5. Give any two factors which determine the land use pattern of a nation.

Ans. Topography and Population

6. How much degraded land is present in India?

Ans. 130 million hectare

7. By which name is the bad land known in Chambal basin?

Ans. Ravines

8. Name the institution which is empowered by the government of India to acquire land?

Ans. Urban Development Authorities

9. What is strip cropping?

Ans. Large fields divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping.

10. Name the way which helps the sand dune to stabilization.

Ans. Shelter Belts have contributed significantly to the establishment of sand dunes.

11. Name the areas where terrace farming is practiced in India?

Ans. Western and central Himalayas of India

12. Why are the lower horizons of the soil occupied by Kankar?

Ans. Because of the increasing calcium contents downwards

13. Name the soil which is suitable for the cropping of cashew nuts.

Ans. Red Laterite Soil

14. Name the nutrient in which black soils is poor?

Ans. Phosphoric contents

15. Name any two nutrients which are found in black soils?

Ans. Calcium carbonate and magnesium

16. Mention the reason due to which red soils look red?

Ans. These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

17. Name the soils which are well known for their capacity to hold moisture. Ans. Black soils

18. Which region of India is known as Basalt region?

Ans. The Deccan trap region spread over northwest Deccan plateau.

19. In which state overgrazing is the main reason of land degradation in India? Ans. Gujarat

20. Where was first international earth summit held?

Ans. Rio de Janeiro in Brazil

21. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, diesel etc. are the examples of a) Biotic resources b) Abiotic resources c) Renewable resources d) Non Renewable resources

Ans. d) Non Renewable resources

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

a) Khadar & Tarai b) Tarai & Bangar c) Bangar & Khadar d) Tarai & Duars Ans.

c) Bangar & Khadar

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

a) Red soil b) Black soil c) Laterite soil d) Alluvial soil Ans. b)

Black soil

24. How much percentage of forest area in the country according to the National Forest Policy. a) 33% b) 37% c) 27% d) 31%

Ans. a) 33%

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

a) Arid Soil b) Forest Soil c) Black Soil d) Red Soil Ans. a)

Arid Soil

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

a) Potential resources b) International resources c) National resources d) Public resources Ans.

c) National resources

27. Which one of the following is responsible for sheet erosion?

a) Underground water b) Wind c) Glacier d) Water

Ans. d) Water

28. 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 Ans. a)

Shelter belt

29. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh?
a) Mining b) Overgrazing c) Deforestation d)

Over Irrigation Ans. c) Deforestation

30. Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development?
a) Overall development of various resources b) Development should take place without
damaging the environment. c) Economic development of people. d) Development that meets
the desires of the members of all communities.

Ans. b) Development should take place without damaging the environment.

31. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas?

Ans. 1) Terracing on hilly area 2) Buildings Dams on hilly areas 3) Contour Farming 4)
Afforestation

32. When and why was the Rio-de-Janeiro

Earth summit held? Ans. 1992 Rio-de-Janeiro

(Brazil)

33. Write two characteristics each of Khadar and Bangar?

Ans. Khadar (New Alluvium) 1) New Alluvium a new soil 2) Very fertile soil less Kankar nodules
Bangar (Old Alluvium) 1) Old Alluvium or Old soil 2) Not too fertile, often contains Kankar nodules

34. What type of soil is found in river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.

Ans. Alluvial Soil 1) Most important soil 2) Such a soil is the result of deposits of river. 3) Very fertile soil.

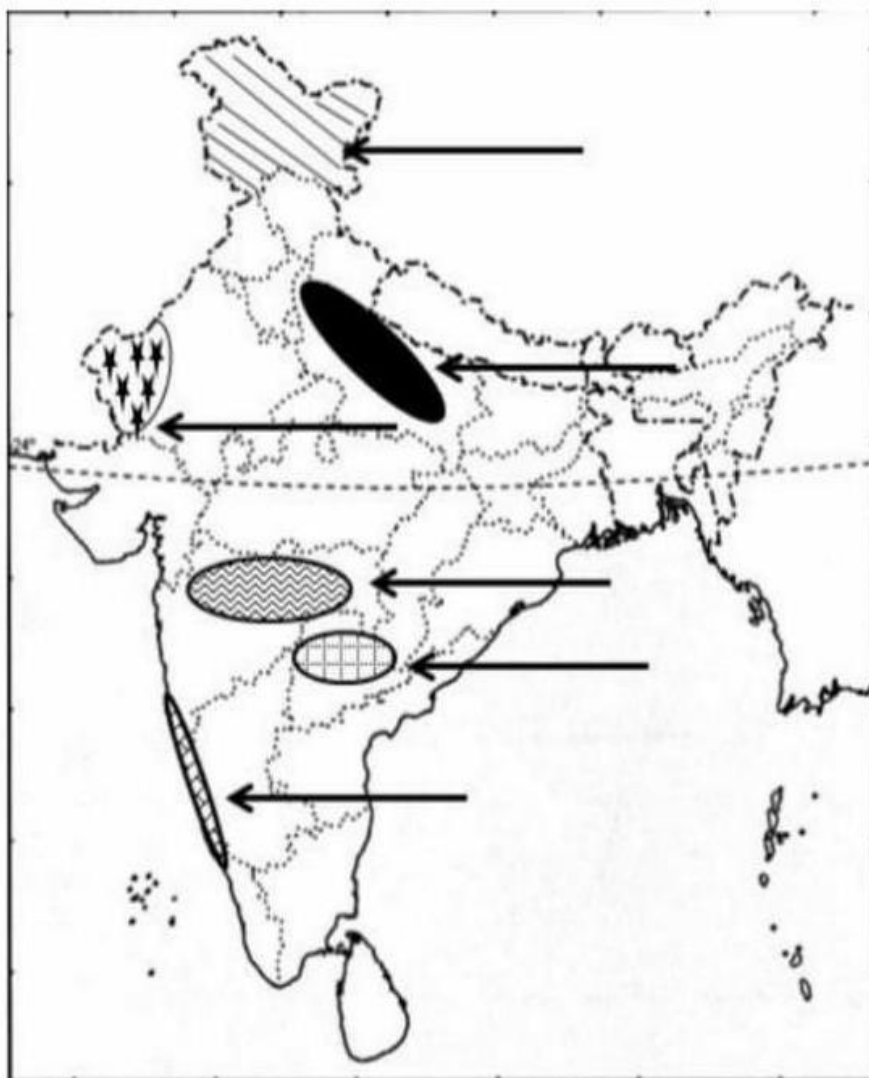
35. What do you mean by land use pattern? Name the factors that determine the use of land.

Ans. Utilization of land for various purposes such as cultivation grazing of animals mining construction of roads etc. Factors 1) Topography 2) Climate 3) Human Factor 4) Accessibility

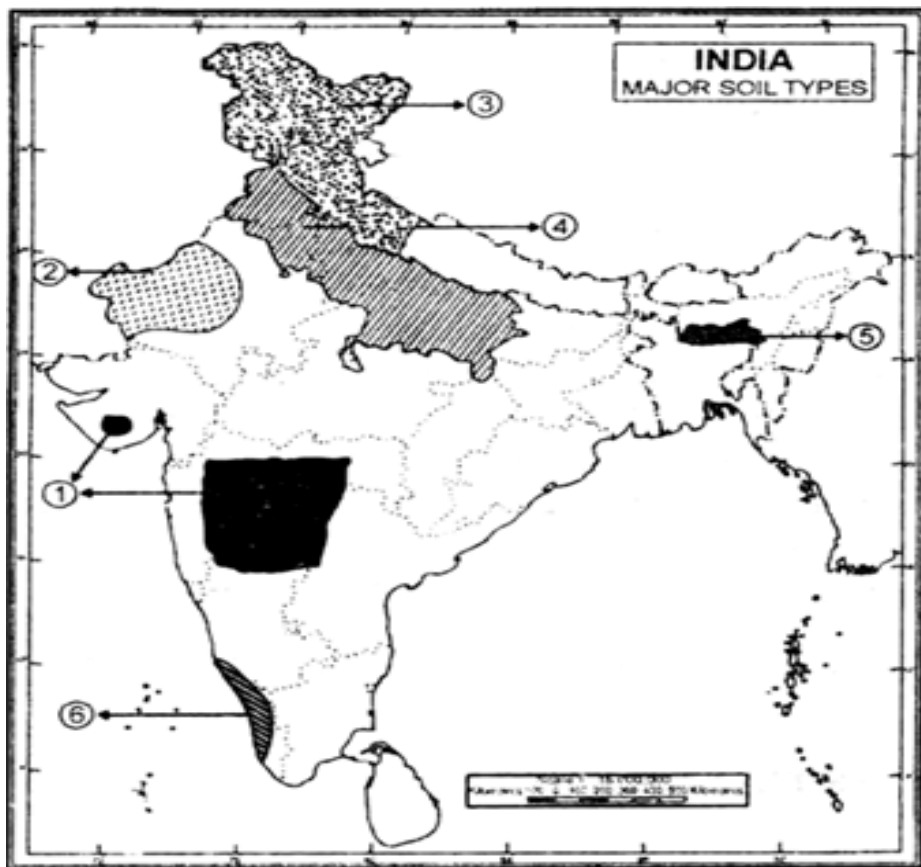
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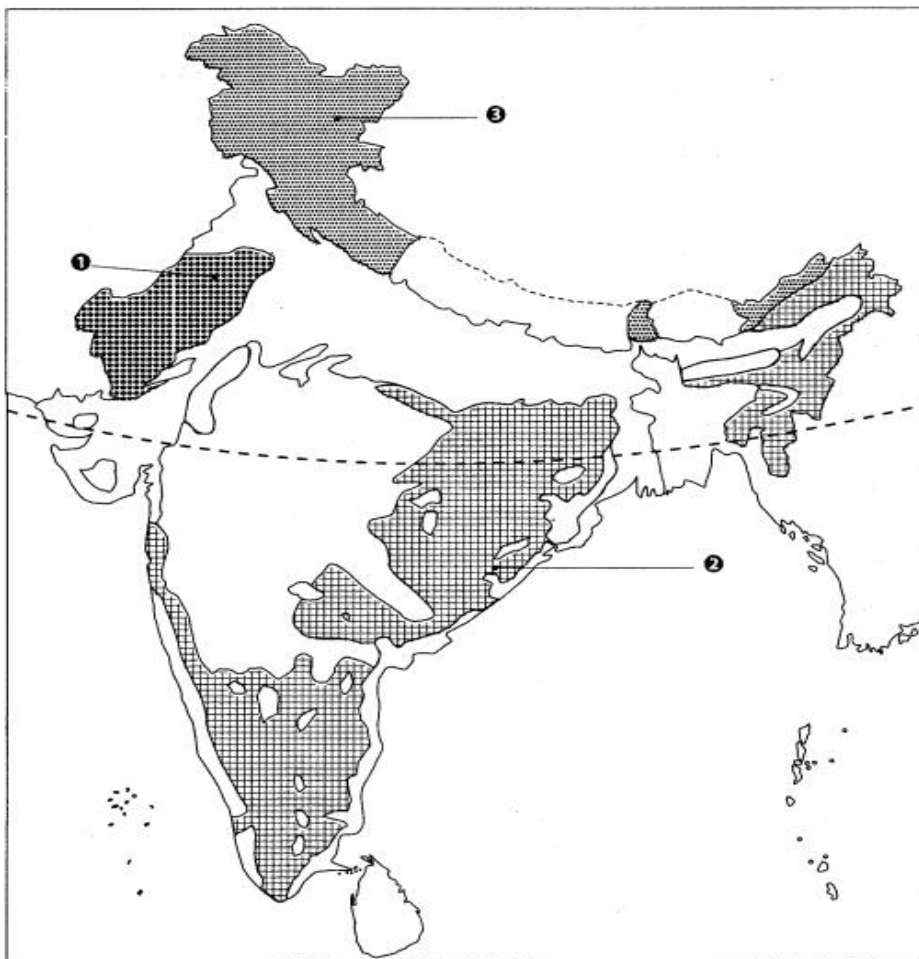
Identify the type of soil found in the shaded portions of the map given below.
Write the name on the given arrow mark.



2. Identify the soils marked in numbers: -



3. Identify the soils: -



Chapter-3-Water

1. Identify Dam located as (a) and (b)



2. Match COLUMN A with COLUMN B AND C from the following table: -

Name of the Dam (A)	Name of the River(B)	Name of the State(C)
HIRAKUD	CHENAB	HIMACHAL PRADESH
BHAKHRA NANGAL	KRISHNA	TELANGANA
NAGARJUNA SAGAR	SATLUJ	ODISHA

SALAL	MAHANADI	RAJASTHAN
SARDAR SAROVAR	TUNGABHADRA	JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TEHRI	CHAMBAL	KARNATAKA
RANAPRATAP SAGAR	NARMADA	UTTARAKHAND
TUNGABHADRA	BHAGIRATHI	GUJARAT

3. Identify the dam:

- Built under Indus water treaty
- First hydropower plant of the state
- Run-of-the river hydropower project

4. Identify the dam:

- Concrete gravity dam
- Dam forms the Gobinda sagar reservoir
- Third largest reservoir in terms of water quantity

5. Identify the dam:

- Highest dam in India
- Rock-earth fill embankment dam
- On one of the headstream of the Ganga River.

6. Identify the dam:

- Masonry dam across the Krishna River
- Border between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
- Large infrastructure project under “Modern Temples”.

7. Identify the dam:

- Multipurpose dam
- Across a tributary of the Krishna River

➤ Also known as Pampa Sagar

Chapter-4-Agriculture

(i) Type of farming in which high doses of biochemical inputs are used for obtaining higher production is called:

- (a) Commercial Farming (b) Primitive Subsistence farming (c) Intensive Subsistence farming
(d) none of the above

(ii) In which one of the following states, the coffee is not chiefly grown?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Kerala (c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal

(iii) In which of the states, the rubber is chiefly grown?

- (a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Kerala (d) Jammu Kashmir

(iv) In India, primitive form of cultivation is called 'Podu' in:

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Orissa (d) Karnataka

1. What is the average size of agricultural holding in India in 1970?

Ans. 2.1 hectare

2. In which part of India is Jhumming practiced in India?

Ans. North eastern parts of India

3. Name any two fiber crops.

Ans. Jute, Cotton and natural silk

4. Name the country in which Jhumming agriculture is known as Milpa?

Ans. Mexico

5. Which type of farming is practiced in areas with high population pressure on land?

Ans. Intensive Subsistence Farming

6. Which type of agriculture is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools?

Ans. Primitive Subsistence Farming

7. What is Bewar?

Ans. It is primitive form of cultivation is called Bewar or Dahiya in Madhya Pradesh.

8. What is Pama Dabi?

Ans. It is primitive form of cultivation is called Pama Dabi in Odisha.

9. Can you name the type of farming Rinjha's family is engaged in?

Ans. Shifting agriculture locally known as Jhumming.

10. Can you enlist some crops which are grown on shifting agriculture?

Ans. Cereals and some food crops like wheat and maize.

11. What is Zaid season?

Ans. In between the rabi and kharif seasons, there's a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season.

12. Name the season during which watermelon, muskmelon and cucumber are produced?

Ans. Zaid season

13. What are Aus, Aman and Boro?

Ans. . In states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are locally known as Aus, Aman and Boro.

14. Name two important wheat growing zones of India?

Ans. The Ganga-Sutlej plains in the north and black soil region in the Deccan.

15. Name the rain fed millet crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation?

Ans. Jowar.

16. Which crop is used both as food and fodder?

Ans. Maize

17. Who offered 80 acres of land to landless villagers?

Ans. Shri Ram Chandra Reddy

18. Which is the kharif crop account for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country?

Ans. Groundnut

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

Ans. Three- Aus, Aman and Boro

20. Name the crops which are known as coarse grains.

Ans. Jowar, bajra and Ragi are the important millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains.

21. What part of Total population of India is engaged in agriculture activities:

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$

(b) $\frac{1}{3}$

(c) $\frac{2}{5}$

(d) $\frac{1}{4}$

Ans. (a) $\frac{2}{3}$

22. Which one of following is not Agro-based industry:

(a) Cement Industry

(b) Jute Industry

(c) Cotton textile Industry

(d) Sugar Industry

Ans. (a) Cement Industry

23. It's type of Agriculture where farmers clear a patch of and produce rereads and other food crops to sustain that family that is:

- (a) Commercial farming
- (b) Extensive farming
- (c) Modern farming
- (d) Slash and burn farming

Ans. d) Slash and burn farming

24. Agriculture where a single crop is grown on large area:

- (a) Shifting Agriculture
- (b) Plantation agriculture
- (c) Horticulture
- (d) Extensive Agriculture

Ans. (c) Horticulture

25. Which one of the following is 'Kharif' crop:

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Mustered
- (c) Maize
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Maize

26. Maximum consumption of natural rubber is made of –

- (a) Auto tyres & tubes
- (b) Footwear
- (c) Beats and hoses
- (d) Dipped goods

Ans. (a) Auto tyres & tubes

27. India is the larger producer as well as the consumer of the world?

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Maize
- (c) Pulses

(d) Millets

Ans. c) Pulses

28. What are three cropping seasons of India? Explain any one in brief.

Ans. India has three cropping seasons:-

(1) Rabi

(2) Kharif and

(3) Zaid

(1) Rabi crops: – Sown in winter from October to December.

– Harvest in summer from April to June.

– Main crop-wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard

(2) Kharif crop:

– Grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country.

– Harvest in September-October.

– Maize jawar , bajra ,cotton, Soya been

(3) Zaid crops:

-sown between rabi and kharif seasons. Crops: watermelon, Muskmelon, cucumber, fodder etc.

29. Discuss three main impacts of globalization on Indian agriculture.

Ans. 1.Indian agriculture products are not able to compete with the developed countries.

2.Bad condition of marginal and small farmers

3.Caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals.

30. MAP on different political maps of India mark the following:

(a) Major Rice producing regions

(b) Two important wheat producing zones

(c) Largest producer of Jowar, Bajra and Ragi

(d) Major Maize producing states

(e) Major pulse producing states

(f) Major sugarcane producing states

(g) Major tea producing states

(h) Major Coffee producing states

(i) Major Rubber producing states

(j) Major cotton producing states

(k) Major Jute producing states

