1. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to _____ have caused severe land degradation.
   (a) raining
   (b) over irrigation
   (c) mining
   (d) overgrazing

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm101

2. The oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the _____ belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.
   (a) Temperate Zone
   (b) Exclusive Economic Zone
   (c) Central Zone
   (d) South Frigid Zone

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm102

3. Which is the right sequence of the soil profile?
   (a) Topsoil , Substratum weathered parent rock material, subsoil, Unweathered parent bed rock
   (b) Substratum weathered parent rock material, Unweathered parent bed rock, subsoil , topsoil
   (c) Topsoil, Unweathered parent bed rock, Substratum weathered parent rock material, subsoil
   (d) Topsoil, subsoil, Substratum weathered parent rock material, Unweathered parent bed rock

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm103

4. Upto what distance in Ocean minerals are owned by Nation?
   (a) 10 nautical miles
   (b) 15 nautical miles
   (c) 12 nautical miles
   (d) 20 nautical miles

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm104

5. Which state is well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources?
   (a) Gujarat
   (b) Rajasthan
   (c) Madhya Pradesh

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6. All those things which are composed of non-living things are called resource?
   (a) Biotic Resources
   (b) Abiotic Resources
   (c) Renewable Resources
   (d) National Resources

   Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm106

7. are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings?
   (a) Abiotic Resources
   (b) Individual Resources
   (c) Non-Renewable Resources
   (d) Biotic Resources

   Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm107

8. The resources which can be reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as resource.
   (a) Biotic Resources
   (b) Abiotic Resources
   (c) Renewable Resources
   (d) National Resources

   Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm108

9. Which type of resources occur over a very long geological time?
   (a) Abiotic Resources
   (b) Individual Resources
   (c) Non-Renewable Resources
   (d) Biotic Resources

   Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm109

10. Which resources are owned privately by individuals?
    (a) Abiotic Resources
    (b) Individual Resources
    (c) Non-Renewable Resources
    (d) Biotic Resources

    Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm110

11. What kind of resource is a picnic spot?
    (a) Biotic Resources
    (b) Abiotic Resources
    (c) Community Owned Resources
    (d) National Resources

    Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm111

12. has legal powers to acquire even private property for public good?
    (a) community
    (b) country
    (c) Individuals
    (d) All of above

    Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm112

13. Which of the following states of India has immense potential for developing wind energy?
    (a) Rajasthan
    (b) Sikkim
    (c) Punjab
    (d) Orissa

    Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm113
14. On what factors does the development of resources depend?  
   (a) Technology  
   (b) Quality of human resources.  
   (c) Technology and quality of human resources  
   (d) Potential Resources

   **Solution:** www.cbse.site/ss/bm114

15. Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these, are included among ____________  
   (a) Potential Resources  
   (b) Developed Resources  
   (c) Stock Resources  
   (d) None of the above

   **Solution:** www.cbse.site/ss/bm115

16. What is subset of stock called?  
   (a) International Resources  
   (b) sustainable development  
   (c) Potential Resources  
   (d) Reserves

   **Solution:** www.cbse.site/ss/bm116

17. The main reason behind global ecological crises such as global warming and environmental pollution is?  
   (a) Depletion of resources  
   (b) Accumulation of resources in a few hands  
   (c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources  
   (d) Use of resources

   **Solution:** www.cbse.site/ss/bm117

18. ______ means development should take place without damaging the environment?  
   (a) Sustainable development  
   (b) Local Environment development  
   (c) Sustainable economic development  
   (d) Economic development

   **Solution:** www.cbse.site/ss/bm118

19. Where was first Earth Summit held?  
   (a) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
   (b) Nairobi Kenya  
   (c) Stockholm Sweden  
   (d) Johannesburg South Africa

   **Solution:** www.cbse.site/ss/bm119

20. What is not true about Agenda 21?  
   (a) It aims for achieving Global Sustainable Development.  
   (b) It is an agenda to fight environmental damage, poverty, disease etc.  
   (c) Agenda 21, has legal powers to acquire even private property for public good.  
   (d) One of its major objectives is that every local govt. should draw its own agenda 21.

   **Solution:** www.cbse.site/ss/bm120

21. What is the full form of UNCED?  
   (a) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development  
   (b) United Nations Children’s Emergency Development  
   (c) United Nations Educational and Cultural Development  
   (d) United Nations Conference on global development

   **Solution:** www.cbse.site/ss/bm121

22. Which is the richest State of India from the point of view of minerals?  
   (a) Kerala  
   (b) Bihar  
   (c) Jharkhand  
   (d) Maharashtra

   **Solution:** www.cbse.site/ss/bm121
23. The state that has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development is _____.
   (a) Rajasthan
   (b) Jharkhand
   (c) Arunachal Pradesh
   (d) Ladakh

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm122

24. Who was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses?
   (a) Nehru ji
   (b) Gandhiji
   (c) Vallabhbhai Patel
   (d) Shastri ji

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm123

25. Which of the following is a root cause for resource depletion at the global level according to Mahatma Gandhi?
   (a) Conservation of resources
   (b) Use of resources
   (c) Greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology
   (d) Backward technology

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm124

26. At the international level Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in _____.
   (a) 1974
   (b) 1968
   (c) 1987
   (d) 1992

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm125

27. Who presented Gandhian philosophy in his book?
   Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm126

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32. Identify the land which is 27% under a certain relief feature.
   (a) plain
   (b) plateau
   (c) Island
   (d) Mountains

   Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm132

33. What is the gross cropped area?
   (a) Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area
   (b) Area sown more than once in an agricultural year minus net sown area
   (c) Area sown with crops but is counted only once.
   (d) Double of the area sown more than once in an agricultural year

   Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm133

36. Fallow land is a kind of agricultural land. It is _______ fertile.
   (a) not
   (b) less
   (c) more
   (d) most

   Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm136

37. What name is given to the land which is left free for 1 to 5 years uncultivated?
   (a) culturable wasteland
   (b) Barren land
   (c) waste land
   (d) grazing land

   Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm137

38. Which of the following is not a physical factor to determine land use?
   (a) climate condition
   (b) soil type
   (c) topography
   (d) population density

   Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm138

39. The total geographical area of India is _____.
   (a) 328 million square kilometer
   (b) 3.28 million square kilometer
   (c) 32.8 million square kilometer
   (d) 0.328 million square kilometer

   Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm139
40. What is the percentage of net sown area out of the total reporting area in India?
   (a) 54 per cent
   (b) 28 per cent
   (c) 70 per cent
   (d) 81 per cent

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm140

41. The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over ___ percent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana.
   (a) 20
   (b) 80
   (c) 10
   (d) 40

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm141

42. Total net sown area is ___han ___per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.
   (a) less, 10
   (b) more, 10
   (c) less, 40
   (d) more, 80

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm142

43. Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired ___ per cent of geographical area, as it was outlined in the National Forest Policy (1952).
   (a) 23
   (b) 33
   (c) 66
   (d) 68

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm143

44. Waste land includes ___, ___ and ___ areas.
   (a) settlements, roads, railways
   (b) rocky, arid, desert
   (c) settlements, roads, desert
   (d) rocky, arid, roads

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm144

45. Land put to other ____ uses includes settlements, roads, railways, industry
   (a) agricultural
   (b) non-agricultural
   (c) Forest area
   (d) Waste land

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm145

46. ___ percent of our basic needs for food shelter and clothing are obtained from land.
   (a) 80
   (b) 95
   (c) 70
   (d) 50

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm146

47. A traditional list of immediate ____ is food (including water), shelter and clothing.
   (a) basic deeds
   (b) basic codes
   (c) basic needs
   (d) non basic needs

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm147

48. The total degraded land in India is ____.
   (a) 180 million hectares
   (b) 100 million hectares
   (c) 130 million hectares
   (d) 50 million hectares

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm148
49. ___ per cent of degraded land belongs to the category of forest degraded area, ___ per cent of it is water eroded area and the rest is affected by saline and alkaline deposits.
   (a) 56 and 28
   (b) 70 and 20
   (c) 28 and 56
   (d) 56 and 18

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm149

50. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to _____ have caused severe land degradation
   (a) over irrigation
   (b) overgrazing
   (c) Afforestation
   (d) mining

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm150

51. Over irrigation is main cause of land degradation in Punjab due to waterlogging leading to increase in ___ and ___.
   (a) acidic, purity
   (b) salinity, alkalinity
   (c) alkalinity, purity
   (d) acidic, salinity

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm151

52. The mineral processing generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of ____ of water into the soil after it settles down on the land.
   (a) withdrawn
   (b) evaporation
   (c) infiltration
   (d) saturation

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm152

53. The growing of thorny bushes helps in checking ___.
   (a) Conservation
   (b) Soil Erosion
   (c) Land degradation
   (d) Land resources

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm153

54. Disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce ____ and ____ degradation in industrial and suburban areas.
   (a) water, air
   (b) land, water
   (c) water, waste land
   (d) land, air

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm154

55. ____ is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth
   (a) air
   (b) soil
   (c) human beings
   (d) metals

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm155

56. Soil is an important ____ resource.
   (a) man-made
   (b) Non-Renewable
   (c) artificial
   (d) natural

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm156

57. It takes millions of years to form ____ upto a few cm in depth.
   (a) water
   (b) soil
   (c) plants
   (d) planet

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm157
58. Which factor does not affect soil formation?
   (a) soil texture
   (b) parent material
   (c) climate
   (d) time

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm157

59. _____ is dark, organic material that forms in soil when plant and animal matter decays.
   (a) rock
   (b) Humus
   (c) decomposer
   (d) mud

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm158

60. The entire_______ plains are made of alluvial soil.
   (a) northern plains
   (b) Basalt region
   (c) eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau
   (d) western Rajasthan

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm159

61. The northern plains are formed by the alluvial deposits brought by the rivers ___ , ___ , and ___.
   (a) Indus, Brahmaputra, Ganga
   (b) Ganga, Krishna, Godavari
   (c) Brahmaputra, Krishna, Bhima
   (d) Indus, Ganga, Godavari

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm161

62. _____ is found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri river
   (a) Laterite Soil
   (b) Black Soil
   (c) Red and Yellow Soils
   (d) Alluvial Soil

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm162

63. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of ____ , ____ and ____.
   (a) clay, volcanic rocks, lava-flow
   (b) sand, silt, lava-flow,
   (c) clay, metamorphic rocks, Kankar
   (d) sand, silt, clay

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm163

64. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are ____ .
   (a) coarse
   (b) refined
   (c) black in colour
   (d) brown in colour

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm164

65. Soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as _______ and _______.
   (a) Black, Red
   (b) Khadar, bangar
   (c) bangar, Arid
   (d) Khadar, Laterite

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm165

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66. The _____ soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the _____.
   (a) Khadar, Black
   (b) Bangar, Khadar
   (c) Khadar, Red
   (d) Khadar, Bangar

67. Regions of alluvial soils are densely populated _____.
   (a) vast mineral reserves are found here
   (b) land can be left fallow here
   (c) main occupation of the people is fishing and there are several rivers here
   (d) Due to its high fertility, these areas are highly cultivated

68. Alluvial Soils in the drier areas are more _____ and can be productive after proper treatment and irrigation.
   (a) alkaline
   (b) acidic
   (c) saline
   (d) dry

69. _____ soils are made up of volcanic rocks and lava-flow.
   (a) yellow
   (b) brown
   (c) Black
   (d) red

70. The black soils are well-known for their capacity to _____.
   (a) hold light
   (b) hold air
   (c) hold humus
   (d) hold moisture

71. Black soils are generally poor in _______ contents
   (a) magnesium
   (b) calcium carbonate
   (c) potash
   (d) phosphorus

72. Which soil develops deep cracks after dehydration?
   (a) black soil
   (b) Red Soil
   (c) Yellow Soil
   (d) Laterite Soil

73. Which of the following statements represents the characteristics of black soils
   (A) It develops deep cracks during hot weather
   (B) it is made of fine clay particles
   (C) It retains moisture
   (D) iron content present in the soil turns into iron oxide due to diffusion
   (a) 1 and 3 only
   (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
   (c) 3 and 4 only
   (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

74. The soil of India which becomes sticky in rainy season is _______.
   (a) alluvial
79. After adopting appropriate soil conservation techniques particularly in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, ____ soils is very useful for growing tea and coffee.
   (a) Red
   (b) Black
   (c) Yellow
   (d) Laterite

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm179

80. ____ in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut.
   (a) Alluvial soils
   (b) Red laterite soils
   (c) Black soils
   (d) Arid soils

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm180

81. Arid soils range from ____ to ____ in colour.
   (a) yellow, red
   (b) red, brown
   (c) red, black
   (d) brown, yellow

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm181

82. Arid soils are generally ____ in texture and ____ in nature.
   (a) saline, clayey
   (b) sandy, saline
   (c) saline, sandy
   (d) sandy, clayey

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm182

83. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the ____ calcium content ____.
   (a) increasing, downwards
   (b) decreasing, upwards
   (c) decreasing, downwards

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm178
(d) increasing, upwards

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm183**

**84.** Which type of soil becomes cultivable after proper irrigation?
(a) Alluvial soils
(b) Red laterite soils
(c) Black soils
(d) Arid soils

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm184**

**85.** Which soil is found in hilly and mountainous areas?
(a) Red laterite soil
(b) Forest Soil
(c) Black soil
(d) Arid soil

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm185**

**86.** Soil texture varies according to mountain environment where they are formed. Soil is ____ in valley sides whereas ____ in upper slopes.
(a) coarse grained, stoneless
(b) loamy and silty, coarse grained
(c) clayey, loamy and silty
(d) coarse grained, loamy and silty

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm186**

**87.** In the snow-bound areas of the Himalayas, Forest soils experience denudation, and are ____ with ____ humus content.
(a) acidic, denudation
(b) basic, denudation
(c) denudation, basic
(d) denudation, acidic

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm187**

**88.** Forest soils found in the lower parts of the valleys particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are ____.
(a) too poor to produce much
(b) barren
(c) fertile.
(d) infertile

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm188**

**89.** The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as ____.
(a) strip cropping
(b) Ploughing
(c) soil erosion
(d) soil formation

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm189**

**90.** The land developed due to soil erosion is called as ____.
(a) Fallow land
(b) bad land
(c) waste land
(d) culturable waste land

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm190**

**91.** Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as ____ erosion.
(a) sheet
(b) wind
(c) strip
(d) Soil

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm191**

**92.** Which of the following methods are used to restrict soil erosion?
A. Ploughing along contour lines
B. Jhumming
C. Strip cropping
(a) A and B
(b) A and C  
(c) B and D  
(d) B and D  

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm192**

93. Which village has shown that it is possible to reverse land degradation?  
(a) Bhandardara  
(b) Majuli  
(c) Katarmal  
(d) Sukhomajri  

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm193**

94. Which type of resource is an example of wind energy?  
(a) Human-made  
(b) Renewable  
(c) Non-Renewable  
(d) Biotic  

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm194**

95. Which type of resource is park?  
(a) Community owned resource  
(b) Non-Renewable resource  
(c) Individual resource  
(d) Potential resource  

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm195**

96. The Club of Rome advocated resource conservation in the year-  
(a) 1965  
(b) 1966  
(c) 1967  
(d) 1968  

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm196**

97. In which of the following states is the terrace cultivation not practiced?  
(a) Punjab  
(b) Haryana  
(c) Uttarakhand  
(d) Maharashtra  

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm197**

98. Which one among the following is the method to control degradation?  
(a) Deforestation  
(b) Intensive cultivation  
(c) Overgrazing  
(d) Afforestation  

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm198**

99. Which one of the following types of resources is iron ore?  
(a) Renewable  
(b) Biotic  
(c) Flow  
(d) Non-renewable  

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm199**

100. Under which of the following types of resources can tidal energy be put?  
(a) Replenishable  
(b) Human-made  
(c) Abiotic  
(d) Non-recyclable  

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm200**

101. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?  
(a) Intensive cultivation  
(b) Deforestation  
(c) Over irrigation  
(d) Overgrazing  

**Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm201**

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102. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?
(a) Punjab
(b) Haryana
(c) Plains of Uttar Pradesh
(d) Uttarakhand

103. In which of the following states is black soil found?
(a) Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Gujarat
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Jharkhand

104. Which one of the following States has the less area under black soil?
(a) Gujarat
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Arunachal Pradesh

105. Which soil is known as black soil?
(a) Sandy
(b) Chalk
(c) Regur
(d) Silt

106. 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.

107. 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.

108. Which one of the following is a biotic resource?
(a) Land
(b) Water
(c) Human beings
(d) Rocks

109. Which type of resources is air?
(a) renewable resource
(b) Manmade Resources
(c) Human Resource
(d) nonrenewable resource

110. Which one of the following is not a renewable resource?
(a) Solar energy
(b) Wind energy
(c) Forests
(d) Fossil fuels

111. 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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm211

112. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilisation are known as-
(a) potential resources.
(b) stock.
(c) developed resources.
(d) reserves.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm212

113. “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for anybody’s greed,” who among the following has given the above statement?
(a) Vinoba Bhave
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm213

114. Which one of the following reforms was not a part of ‘First Five Year Plan’?
(a) Abolition of zamindari system.
(b) Minimum support price
(c) Consolidation of land holdings
(d) Ownership of the land to the farmers

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm214

115. The land with deep channels that is unfit for cultivation is called-
(a) bad land.
(b) arable land.
(c) waste land.

(d) fallow land.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm215

116. Which one of the following relief features of India has 30 % of the total surface area of country?
(a) Mountain
(b) Plateau
(c) Plains
(d) Islands

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm216

117. What is the percentage share of plains in the total land area?
(a) 43%
(b) 20%
(c) 35%
(d) 30%

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm217

118. The mountain share in the total land area is-
(a) 35%
(b) 43%
(c) 40%
(d) 30%

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm218

119. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?
(a) Intensive cultivation
(b) Overgrazing
(c) Deforestation
(d) Over-irrigation

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm219

120. In which of the following states is overgrazing
responsible for land degradation?
(a) Jharkhand and Odisha
(b) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
(c) Punjab and Haryana
(d) Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm220

125. Which crop is grown in the black soil?
(a) Rice
(b) Wheat
(c) Cotton
(d) Tea

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm225

121. Gully erosion is common in the-
(a) Chambal Basin.
(b) Ganga Basin.
(c) Rajasthan.
(d) Hilly region.

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm221

126. Which one of the following states has mostly laterite soil?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Bihar
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Meghalaya

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm226

122. Which is the method of checking soil erosion?
(a) Strip cropping
(b) Terrace farming
(c) Contour ploughing
(d) All of the above

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm222

127. Which soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall?
(a) Regur
(b) Arid
(c) Laterite
(d) Alluvial

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm227

123. Which one of the following soil is ideal for growing cotton?
(a) Regur soil
(b) Laterite soil
(c) Desert soil
(d) Mountainous soil

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm223

128. ‘Laterite’ has been derived from the Greek word ‘later’ which means-
(a) mountain
(b) brick.
(c) rock.
(d) stone.

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm228

124. Which of the following method will not help in soil conservation?
(a) Contour ploughing
(b) Strip cropping
(c) Creating shelter belts
(d) Ploughing up and down the slopes

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm224

129. Which soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall?
(a) Regur
(b) Arid
(c) Laterite
(d) Alluvial

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm229
130. When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, they lead to-
   (a) gully erosion.
   (b) sheet erosion.
   (c) wind erosion.
   (d) soil erosion.

131. Which of the following soil is known as regur soil?
   (a) Black soil
   (b) Red soil
   (c) Laterite soil
   (d) Arid soil

132. Identify the type of farming-
   (a) Is a method of growing crops on sides of hills or mountains.
   (b) Very effective to reduce soil erosion.
   (c) Also reduce water loss, every step has an outlet which channels water to the next step.
   (d) Western and central Himalayas have well developed with this farming.

133. Natural endowments in the form of land, water, vegetation and minerals are called____?
   (a) natural resources
   (b) biotic resources
   (c) renewable resources
   (d) human resources

134. 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____?
   (a) resources
   (b) nature
   (c) components
   (d) stock

135. What is not an example of a non-renewable resource?
   (a) natural gas
   (b) coal
   (c) forests
   (d) nuclear energy

136. Which is not a biotic components of an ecosystem?
   (a) fish
   (b) trees
   (c) minerals
   (d) animals

137. Select the intensively leached soil of the monsoon climate.
   (a) Alluvial
   (b) Black
   (c) Laterite
   (d) Arid
138. What is plantation of trees on a large scale to check soil erosion termed as?
   (a) Afforestation
   (b) Deforestation
   (c) Reforestation
   (d) soil erosion.

139. What is the soil like in the Great Plains?
   (a) Alluvial
   (b) Black
   (c) Laterite
   (d) Arid

140. Which fertile soil is also known as khadar and bhangar?
   (a) Alluvial
   (b) Black
   (c) Laterite
   (d) Arid

141. Select the soil which has higher concentration of kanker nodules.
   (a) bangar
   (b) Black
   (c) Khadar
   (d) Arid

142. Which method is used to break up the force of wind?
   (a) Shelter belt
   (b) ploughing

143. Which erosional agent is responsible for sheet erosion?
   (a) waves
   (b) rain water
   (c) sunlight
   (d) wind

144. Which of these factors is not responsible for land degradation?
   (a) Terrace Farming
   (b) Deforestation
   (c) Mining
   (d) wind erosion

145. Which of the following Cannot prevent soil erosion?
   (a) Contour Ploughing
   (b) shelter belts
   (c) Terrace Farming
   (d) deforestation

146. Which of the following is not responsible for soil formation?
   (a) Humus
   (b) Agents of erosion
   (c) temperature
   (d) inorganic materials
147. The layer of soil that has maximum amount of humus is called ____?  
(a) Sub soil  
(b) Top Soil  
(c) Unweathered parent bed rock  
(d) Substratum weathered parent rock material

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm247

148. What is alluvial soil deficient in?  
(a) nitrogen  
(b) potash  
(c) phosphoric acid  
(d) lime

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm248

149. In which regions of India is alluvial soil not found?  
(a) the northern plains  
(b) eastern coastal plains  
(c) the river valleys  
(d) northwest Deccan plateau

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm249

150. In which piedmont plains can you find coarse alluvial soil?  
(a) Duars  
(b) Chos  
(c) Terai  
(d) All of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm250

151. Which country has got the right to mine manganese from the Indian Ocean beyond the exclusive zone?  
(a) Bangladesh  
(b) India  
(c) Iran  
(d) Pakistan

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm251

152. In which year the first international Earth Summit was held?  
(a) 1995  
(b) 1992  
(c) 1990  
(d) 1999

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm252

153. Which type of resource is coal and petroleum?  
(a) non-renewable  
(b) renewable  
(c) Individual  
(d) Community Owned

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm253

154. Which state is well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources?  
(a) Gujarat  
(b) Rajasthan  
(c) Madhya Pradesh  
(d) Maharashtra

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm254

155. The oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the ____ belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.  
(a) Temperate Zone  
(b) Exclusive Economic Zone  
(c) Central Zone  
(d) South Frigid Zone

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm255

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156. Match the following and choose correct option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I (Types)</th>
<th>ListII (Method)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Terrace</td>
<td>(1) Different crops grown parallely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Strip</td>
<td>(2) Hill slopes are used as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cropping</td>
<td>cultivable land in the form of flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Contour</td>
<td>cut regions of slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ploughing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) Crop</td>
<td>(3) Along the slope of mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotation</td>
<td>(4) Different crops grown in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>systematic succession</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
(b) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
(c) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
(d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm256

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157. **Assertion** - Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.

**Reason**: Alluvial soil is well-known for is capacity to hold moisture.

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

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm257

158. **Assertion** - The availability of resources is not the only necessary condition for the development of any region.

**Reason**: Not only availability of resources but also corresponding change in technology is necessary for development of any region.

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

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm258

159. **Assertion** - Resources are free gifts of nature.

**Reason**: Resources like soil, air, water are easily available in nature.

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

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm259

160. **Assertion** - Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.

**Reason**: Land can be used for various purposes.

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

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm260

161. **Assertion** - Resource planning is an easy process in India.

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

(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm261
162. **Assertion** - Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.  
**Reason**: Soil supports different types of living organisms on earth.  
(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**Solution**: www.cbse.site/ss/bm261

163. **Assertion** - Processes of soil formation and erosion go simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.  
**Reason**: The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion  
(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**Solution**: www.cbse.site/ss/bm262

164. **Assertion** - Arid soil is unsuitable for cultivation.  
**Reason**: Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. It restricts the filtration of water.  
(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**Solution**: www.cbse.site/ss/bm263

165. **Assertion** - Controlling on mining activities doesn’t control land degradation.  
**Reason**: In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, deforestation has occurred due to overgrazing, not minings  
(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**Solution**: www.cbse.site/ss/bm265

166. **Assertion** - Terrace cultivation does not restrict erosion.  
**Reason**: Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. This helps to cultivate crops.  
(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**Solution**: www.cbse.site/ss/bm266

167. **Assertion** - alluvial soil is ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat etc.  
**Reason**: It is rich in potash, phosphoric, acid and lime.  
(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**Solution**: www.cbse.site/ss/bm267

168. Identify the resources which the help of following clues -  
- They belong to the nation.  
- The country has legal powers to acquire even private property for public good.
171. Identify the land
- Includes rocky, arid and desert areas.
- This land put to other non-agricultural uses includes settlements, roads, railways industry etc.
- Continuous use of this land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it, has resulted in land degradation.

Select the appropriate option from the following.
(a) Waste land
(b) Forest land
(c) Fallow land
(d) Grazing land

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm271

172. Identify the event-
- Covered for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.
- Adopted agenda 21.
- More than 100 heads of states met in this event.

Select the appropriate option from the following.
(a) The Citizens’ Fifth Report, 1999
(b) Club of Rome
(c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992.
(d) Our Common Future

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm272

173. Identify the process-
- Is a gradual process.
- It is the displacement of the upper layer of soil.
- Is a natural process.
- Caused by the dynamic activity of water, ice, snow, air, plants, animals and humans.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/bm270
(a) Soil Erosion  
(b) Soil Conservation  
(c) Soil Mixture  
(d) Bad Soil

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm273

174. Which one of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

(a) Shows the reality of current Indian Bureaucracy System.
(b) The co-ordination among such organization is generally rare.
(c) People’s management is essential for energy project.
(d) Derail of development projects that were meant for community.

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm274

175. Which type of the erosion can be seen in the given picture?

(a) Sheet erosion.

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm275

176. The deep cracks in the soil during hot weather formed due to-

(a) Change in weather condition.
(b) Affinity of soil towards water.
(c) Due to presence of excessive fine clay.
(d) All of the above.

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm276

177. Arrange the following layers of soil from top to bottom in a soil profile-
1. Substratum weathered parent rock material.
2. Unweathered parent bed rock.
3. Top soil.
4. Subsoil weathered rocks, sand and slit clay.
(a) 3, 4, 1, 2
(b) 3, 4, 2, 1
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3
(d) 4, 3, 2, 1

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm277

178. Arrange the following types of soil found as the major soil types in India from north to south-
1. Forest and mountainous soil.
2. Black soil.

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3. Alluvial soil.
4. Red and Yellow soil.
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4
(b) 1, 3, 2, 4
(c) 1, 4, 3, 2
(d) 2, 3, 4, 1

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm278

179. Arrange the following soil types found in India as per area covered by them-(From higher to lower)
1. Red soil.
2. Black soil.
3. Arid soil.
4. Alluvial soil.
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4
(b) 4, 2, 1, 3
(c) 2, 4, 1, 3
(d) 4, 1, 2, 3

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm279

180. Fill the table with correct information-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soil</th>
<th>Crop can be sown</th>
<th>Peculiar quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black soil</td>
<td>A - ?</td>
<td>High water holding capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - ?</td>
<td>Sugarcane, Paddy, wheat</td>
<td>Very fertile, contain potash, phosphoric acid and lime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A - Tea, Coffee. B - Alluvial soil
(b) A - Cotton. B - Black soil
(c) A - Tea, Coffee. B - Red soil
(d) A - Cotton. B - Alluvial soil

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm280

181. Complete the following table with the correct information-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Resources</th>
<th>Example of Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual resources</td>
<td>A - ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm281

182. Complete the table with correct information-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summit</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Held at</th>
<th>Aim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro earth summit</td>
<td>A - ?</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>B - ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) A - June 1992</td>
<td>B - For addressing urgent problems of environmental protection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) A - May 1992</td>
<td>B - For addressing urgent problems of environmental protection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) A - July 1992</td>
<td>B - For addressing urgent problems of environmental protection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) A - June 1992</td>
<td>B - For addressing urgent problems of economy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm282

Source Based Questions 1: Read the source given below and answer 9 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

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, overgrazing, 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,
Chap 2

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

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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. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country have contributed significantly in land degradation. There are many ways to solve the problems of land degradation. Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent. Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on over grazing, stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas. Proper management of waste lands, control of mining activities, proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas.

183. The cause of land degradation has been
(a) deforestation
(b) overgrazing
(c) mining
(d) all of the above

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm283

184. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which of the following states?
(a) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
(b) Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha
(c) Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Odisha
(d) Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal and Nagaland

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm283

185. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, reason for land degradation is
(a) over irrigation
(b) overgrazing
(c) water logging
(d) over mining

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm283

186. Some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas are
(a) Proper management of waste lands
(b) control of mining activities
(c) proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment
(d) Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on overgrazing, stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm283

187. Most of the basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from
(a) land
(b) human activities
(c) mining
(d) land degradation

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm283

188. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in the state of:
(a) Jharkhand
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Punjab
(d) Haryana

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm283

189. Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to the following reasons:
(a) Deforestation and overgrazing
(b) Water logging leading to decrease in alkalinity of the soil
(c) Water logging leading to increase in salinity in

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190. 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.

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm283

191. What percent of our basic need for food shelter and clothing are obtained from land?
(a) 60
(b) 70
(c) 75
(d) 95

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm283

Source Based Questions 2: Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

In Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the first International Earth Summit. The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century. Agenda 21- It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), 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 co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

192. The Earth Summit June 1992 was convened
(a) to address the problem of environmental protection
(b) to address the problem of socio economic development
(c) to endorse the Global Forest Principles
(d) all of the above

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm284

193. Significant contribution which was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 was
(a) Sustainable development
(b) Resource conservation
(c) Resource planning
(d) Land degradation

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm284

194. ------ was adopted for achieving Sustainable Development at the Rio Convention in the 21st century.
(a) Agenda 21
(b) Tackling industrial effluents
(c) The global Forest Principles
(d) Global Climatic Change

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm284

195. Which one of the following is NOT a part of Agenda 21?
(a) combat environmental damages
(b) Reduce poverty
(c) control on diseases
(d) to fight terrorism

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm284

196. How many heads of states meet in Rio de Janeiro in

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Brazil?
(a) 100 heads of state
(b) 500 heads of state
(c) 1000 heads of state
(d) 50 heads of state

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm284

199. Which one of the following is not helpful to reverse land degradation?
(a) Using high doses of fertilizers.
(b) Practicing crop rotation.
(c) Permaculture
(d) Developing Agro Forestry.

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm285

Source Based Questions 3: Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

The village of Sukhomajri and the district of Jhabua have shown that it is possible to reverse land degradation. Tree density in Jhabua increased from 13 per hectare in 1976 to 1,272 per hectare in 1992; Regeneration of the environment leads to economic well-being, as a result of greater resource availability improved agriculture and animal care, and consequently increased incomes. Average annual household income in Jhabua ranged from Rs 10,000-15,000 between 1979 and 1984; people’s management is essential for ecological restoration. With people being made the decision-makers by the Madhya Pradesh government, 2.9 million hectares or about 1 per cent of India’s land area, are being greened across the state through watershed management.

198. The village Jhabua is located in the state of ___.
(a) Uttaranchal
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Madhya Pradesh

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm285

200. Benefits of Ecological Restoration ..................
(a) Helps to solve challenges of water security
(b) Helps to solve challenges of food.
(c) Helps in securing livelihoods and well being.
(d) All of the above.

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm285

201. Which one of the following is not part of Watershed management?
(a) Percolation ponds
(b) Canals with cement lining.
(c) Check dams and Gully
(d) Diversion Drains.

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm285

202. The village Sukhomajri is located in state of ___.
(a) Uttaranchal
(b) Haryana
(c) Uttar pradesh
(d) Andhra pradesh

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm285

203. Which village has shown that it is possible to reverse land degradation.
(a) Bhandardara
(b) Majuli
(c) Katarmal
(d) Sukhomajri

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm285

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Source Based Questions 4: Read the source given below and answer 8 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

This is the most widely spread and important Soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri river. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inlands towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

204. Name the soil which is being described in the above paragraph
(a) Black soil
(b) Alluvial soil
(c) Laterite soil
(d) Forest soil

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm286

205. The soil mentioned in the para is _______.
(a) Very dry
(b) Rocky
(c) Very fertile
(d) Red in colour

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm286

206. This soil is mainly good for cultivation of
(a) Sugar cane
(b) Paddy
(c) Wheat
(d) All of the above

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm286

207. This soil is found in
(a) Northern coastal plains
(b) Eastern coastal plains
(c) Southern coastal plains
(d) Western coastal plains

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm286

208. Why alluvial soil is considered the most important soil?
(a) Because it is very fertile.
(b) Because it is ideal for growing cotton.
(c) Because it has fine particles.
(d) Because it needs no fertilizer.

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm286

209. Alluvial soil is ideal for the growth of which of the following crops?
(a) Sugarcane
(b) Wheat
(c) Pulse crops
(d) All of the above

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm286

210. Regions of alluvial soils are _______.
(a) over cultivated
(b) densely populated
(c) intensively cultivated and densely populated
(d) less cultivated and thinly populated

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm286

211. Which of the following particles does the alluvial soil consist of?
(a) Sand
(b) Sand, silt, clay
(c) Sand, silt
(d) Kanker

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm286

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Source Based Questions 5: Read the source given below and answer 8 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

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 as 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.

212. In which among the following States of India, coal deposits are not abundantly available?
(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Jharkhand
(d) Rajasthan

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm287

213. In which among the following States you may find suitable amount of Water resources.
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Laddakh
(c) Arunachal Pradesh
(d) None of the above

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm287

214. Which state lacks water resources?
(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Haryana
(c) Punjab
(d) Rajasthan

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm287

215. Rajasthan is very well endowed with
(a) Wave energy
(b) Solar and wind energy
(c) Geothermal energy
(d) Tidal energy

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm287

216. Which one of the following states has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development?
(a) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Rajasthan
(c) Delhi
(d) Chandigarh

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm287

217. In spite of very rich cultural heritage in which of the following resources Ladakh is deficient?
(a) Water
(b) Infrastructure
(c) Some vital minerals
(d) All of the above

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm287

218. At which level there is a need of balanced resource planning as India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources?
(a) At the national level
(b) At the state level
(c) At the regional and local levels
(d) All of the above

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm287

219. From which five year plan India has made concerted
efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning?
(a) First five year plan
(a) Second five year plan
(a) Fourth five year plan
(a) Sixth five year plan

Solution: www.cbse.site/ss/bm287

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