Q1. Khadar is a type of ……………….

Q2. Resources which can be renewed again are:
  a) National Resources   b) Potential Resource   c) Renewable   d) Stock

Q3. In which year was the Earth summit held?
  a) 1990   b) 1991   c) 1992   d) 1993

Q4. How much percentage of land is plain in India?
  a) 41%   b) 45%   c) 43%   d) 47%

Q5. Soil can be conserved by :
  a) Cutting of trees   b) Over grazing   c) Planting trees   d) Excessive Mining

Q6. Land degradation due to over irrigation can be seen in the states of :
  a) Punjab and Haryana   b) Assam   c) Orissa   d) Mizoram

Q7. They are Gifts of Nature which satisfy Human wants:
  a) Commodity   b) A thing   c) Resources   d) None of these

Q8. Which one of the following is an example of non-renewable resources?
  a) Solar energy   b) Tidal energy   c) Petroleum   d) Hydel energy

Q9. On the basis of ownership resources can be classified into:
  a) Two types   b) Three types   c) Four types   d) None of these

Q10. How many Economic Zones are there in India?
  a) Five   b) One   c) Two   d) Ten

Q11. Soil is a :
  a) Renewable Resource   b) Potential Resource   c) Non-Resource   d) None of them

Q12. In which one of the following states in terrace cultivation practised :
  a) Punjab   c) Haryana   c) Uttar Pradesh   d) Uttarakhand

Q13 . Coal, iron-ore, petroleum, diesel etc are the examples of :
  a) Biotic resources   b) Abiotic resources   c) Renewable resources   d) None renewable resource

Q14. Which one of the following soil is the best for cotton cultivation :
  a) Red soil   b) Black soil   c) Laterite   d) Alluvial soil

Q15. Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation :
  a) Arid soil   b)Forest soil   c) Black soil   d) Red soil

Q16. Which one of the following resource can be acquired by a Nation :
  a) Potential resource   b) International resource   c) National resource   d) Public resource

Q17. Which one of the following is responsible for a sheet erosion?
  a) Underground water   b) water   c) wind   d) Glacier

Q18. 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

Q19. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh?
  a) Mining   b) Over grazing c) Deforestation   d) Over irrigation

Q20. Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development?
  a) Overall development of various resource
  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.

Q1. Which part of total population of India is engaged in agriculture activity :
   a) 2/3   b) 1/3   c) 2/5   d) ¼

Q2. It's type of agriculture where farmer clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain the family is :
   a) Commercial farming   b) Extensive farming   c) Modern farming   d) Slash and burn farming

Q3. Agriculture where a single crop is grown on large area:
   a) Shifting Agriculture   b) Plantation Agriculture   c) Horticulture   d) Extensive Agriculture

Q4. Which one of the following is Kharif Crop :
   a) Wheat   b) Mustard   c) Maize   d) None of these

Q5. Maximum consumption of natural rubber is made of :
   a) Auto tyres & tubes   b) Footwear   c) Belt and hoses   d) Dipped goods

Q6. Which one is an important Rabi Crop ?
   a) Paddy   b) Watermelon   c) Wheat   d) Maize

Q7. Which among the following is a fiber crop?
   a) Rubber   b) Jute   c) Tomato   d) Coffee

Q8. Which one of the following beverage crops, India is the third largest producer in the world?
   a) Coffee   b) Pulses   c) Tea   d) Curd

Q9. Cultivation of coffee is confined to which of the following hills :
   a) Nilgiri   b) Aravali   c) Shivalik   d) None of these

Q10. Which of the following crops is not a millet?
   a) Jowar   b) Maize   c) Ragi   d) Bajra

Q11. What is the rearing of silkworms for the production of silk called?
   a) Horticulture   b) Pisciculture   c) Sericulture   d) Agriculture

Q12. Which one of the following crops is the example of plantation of farming?
   a) Rice   b) Wheat   c) Rubber   d) None of these

Q13. In which type of soil does Maize grow well?
   a) Black soil   b) Red soil   c) Old Alluvial   d) None of these

Q14. The Bhoodan Gramdaan movement was initiated by :
   a) Vinoba Bhave   b) Mahatma Gandhi   c) R.C Reddy   d) Pandit Nehru

Q15. Which one of the following prices is announced by the government in support of a crop?
   a) Moderate support price   b) Maximum support price   c) Minimum support price   d) Influential support price

Q16. Which country is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world?
   a) China   b) India   c) USA   d) Pakistan

Q17. Which one of the following crops is known as 'Golden Fibre'?
   a) Wheat   b) Rice   c) Ground nut   d) Jute

Q18. Cultivation of fruits and vegetables is called:
   a) Floriculture   b) Sericulture   c) Horticulture   d) Agriculture

Q19. Hoe, dao, digging sticks are associated with :
   a) Primitive subsistence farming
   b) Commercial farming
   c) Green Revolution
   d) Horticulture

Q20. Which state is the largest producer of Groundnut :
   a) U.P   b) Gujarat   c) Maharashtra   d) Andhra Pradesh

Q1. Magnetite is the finest iron or with a new higher content iron-upto :
   a) 60%   b) 70%   c) 80%   d) 90%
Q2. State which is the largest producer of manganese is :
   a) Karnataka   b) Jharkhand   c) M.P   d) Orissa
Q3. Which is the oldest oil producing state in India;
   a) Gujarat   b) Maharashtra   c) Assam   d) None of these
Q4. India now ranks as a super power in the world that is :
   a) Wind super power   b) Solar super power   c) Hydel super power   d) Tidel super power
Q5. Which of the following rocks consists of a single minerals?
   a) Granite   b) Basalt   c) Limestone   d) Sandstone
Q6. Metals like gold, silver, and platinum are known as which of the following :
   a) Ferrous Minerals   b) Non Ferrous Minerals   c) Non Metallic minerals   d) Precious minerals
Q7. Minerals formed from solidification of mod matter in the cracks, crevices faults or joints are found in which types of rocks?
   a) Stratified rocks   b) Igneous and metamorphic rocks   c) Sedimentary rocks   d) None of these
Q8. Which of the following is a major metallic minerals obtained from veins and lodes?
   a) Tin   b) Iron   c) Manganese   d) Gold
Q9. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in strata of which of the following rocks ?
   a) Sedimentary rocks   b) Metamorphic rocks   c) Lgneous rocks   d) None of these
Q10. Which of the following regions of India is almost devoid of economic minerals :
   a) The Himalayan belt
   b) The alluvial plains of North India
   c) The Thar desert
   d) The Peninsular plateau
Q11. Which of the following is the finest quality of iron ore with magnetic qualities?
   a) Magnetite   b) Haematite   c) Siderite   d) Limonite
Q12. Limestone is associated with :
   a) Sedimentary rock   b) Lgneous rock   c) Metamorphic rock   d) Tertiary rock
Q13. They study minerals as a part of earth's crust for a better understanding of landforms. They are called:
   a) Scientists   b) Geographers   c) Geologists   d) Ecologists
Q14. Koderma, in Jharkhand is the leading producers of which one of the following minerals?
   a) Bauxite   b) Mica   c) Iron ore   d) Copper
Q15. Which one of the following is an essential feature of Mica?
   a) It is a metallic mineral made up of a series of plates.
   b) It is not used in electric and electronic industry .
   c) It cannot be easily split into thin sheets
   d) It can be clear, black, green, red, yellow or brown.
Q16. Small occurrences of minerals in rocks are known as :
   a) Lodes   b) Veins   c) Ores   d) Crevices
Q17. Which of the following of minerals is contained in the Monazite Sand?
   a) Oil   b) Uranium   c) Thorium   d) Coal
Q18. Khetri mines are famous for :
   a) Coal   b) Gold   c) Copper   d) Iron
Q19. Which one of the following minerals is not obtained from the veins and lodes?
   a) Tin   b) Zinc   c) Lead   d) Gypsum
Q20. Rat –hole mining is found in :
   a) Jharkhand   b) Orissa   c) Madhya Pradesh   d) Meghalaya

Q1. Producing goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called : :
a) Industries   b) Manufacturing   c) Small scale production   d) Large scale production

Q2. Iron and steel industry is an example of which type of industries?
a) Basic Industries   b) Consumer Industries   c) Cooperative Industries   d) Joint Sector industries

Q3. Amul Delhi milk scheme is an example of which type of industry?
a) Basic industries   b) Agro based industries   c) Cooperative industries   d) Joint sector industries

Q4. Name the marketing body through which all public sector undertaking marketing their steel:
a) Hail   b) SAIL   c) Tata Steel   d) MNCC

Q5. When was the National Jute Policy formulated ?
a) 2002   b) 2005   c) 2007   d) 2009

Q6. Electronic capital of India is :
a) New Delhi   b) Mumbai   c) Banglore   d) Chennai

Q7. Textile industry is an example of :
a) Agro based industry   b) Mineral based   c) Cooperative sector   d) Small scale industry

Q8. Which country is the largest producer of raw and jute products?
a) Srilanka   b) Nepal   c) Bangladesh   d) India

Q9. When and where was the first successful textile will established in India?
a) In Ahmedabad in 1858   b) In Chennai in 1954
c) In Kolkata in 1816   d) In Mumbai in 1854

Q10. Sixty percent of sugarmills are concentrated in which of the following states?
a) Punjab and Haryana   b) Maharashtra & Gujarat   c) Uttar Pradesh & Bihar   d) West Bengal & Orissa

Q11. On the basis of character of raw material and finished product iron and steel industry belongs to which category?
a) Heavy Industry   b) Medium Industry   c) Light Industry   d) Perishables good industry

Q12. The economics strength of a country is measured by the development of which of the following?
a) Agriculture   b) Infrastructural facilities   c) Manufacturing Industries   d) Export trade

Q13. Which of the following is not a factor of production –
a) Land   b) Row Material   c) Capital   d) Enterprise

Q14. Which of the following industries is in private sector?
a) Dabar   b) BHEL   c) SAIL   d)Hindalco

Q15. 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

Q16. Which of the following techniques of Cotton textile production come into use after the 18th century?
a) Power- Looms   b) Hand- Spinning   c) Handloom weaving   d) Zari embroidery

Q17. Which one of the following industries used bauxite as a raw material?
a) Aluminum   b) Cement   c) Jute   d) Steel

Q18. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer etc :
a) Steel   b) Electronic   c) Aluminum   d) Information Technology

Q19. Sugar industries are migrating to the south and the west because of :
a) Cooler climate in these states
b) Success of cooperative movement in these states.
c) High sucrose content in the sugar canes cultivated there
d) All of these

Q20. Which one of the following steel plants is located in Chhattisgarh?
a) Bakaro   b) Durgapr   c) Bhilai   d) Rourkela

Q21. Agglomeration economies are found in the :
a) Urban areas   b) Rural   c) MNC's   d) Foreign trade

Q1. Which of the following means of transportation is used to transport crude, oil, petroleum products and natural gas?
a)   Roadways   b) Railways   c) Pipelines   d) Waterways

Q2. Which of the following networks of pipelines bring minerals oil to the refinery of Baruni and petrochemical complex of Haldia?
a)   Pipeline from Upper Assam oil fields to Kanpur (U.P)
b)   Pipeline from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab.
c)   Hazira- Bijaipur- Jagdishpur Pipeline
d)   Pipeline from Mumbai High to Trombay

Q3. Which of the following mode of transport is fuel efficient and environment friendly?
a)   Railways   b) Roadways   c) Airways   d) Waterways

Q4. Which of the following is the cheapest mode of transport?
a)   Roadways   b) Railways   c) Waterways   d) Airways

Q5. 95 percent of India's trade volume (68 percent in terms of value) is carried on through which of the following transport routes?
a)   Roadways   b) Railways   c) Sea routes   d) Inland waterways

Q6.Which of the following was the first port to be developed soon after Independence?
a)   Mumbai   b) Kolkata   c) Pardip   d) Kandla

Q7. Which of the following in 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

Q8. Which one of the following types of communication service in India is the largest in the world?
a)   Postal network   b) Television network   c) Internet Network   d) Radio board casting

Q9. Which one of the following is a means of personal communication:
a)   Cards   b) Envelopes   c) Both a and b   d) Mobile phones

Q10. Which of the following is a means of mass communication:
a)   letters   b) Television   c) Telephones   d) Telegraph

Q11. Which of the following airlines is the nationalized airlines of India?
a)   Air India   b) Jet Airways   c) Kingfisher Airlines   d) Indigo

Q12. The largest number of newspapers published in India are in which of the following languages?
a)   Hindi   b) English   c) Urdu   d) Marathi

Q13. Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?
a)   Internal trade   b) International trade   c) External trade   d) Local trade

Q14. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the East –West corridor?
a)   Mumbai and Nagpur   b) Silchar and Porbander   c) Mumbai and Kolkata   d) Nagpur and Siliguri

Q15. Which one of the following ports is the deepest land located and well protected port along the east coast?
a)   Chennai   b) Paradip   c) Tuticorin   d) Visakhapatnam

Q16. India has one of the largest networks of which of the following modes of transport?
a)   Roadways   b) Railways   c) Waterways   d) Pipeline

Q17. The National Highway No.1 is also known by which of the following names?
a)   Mahatma Gandhi Road   b) Sher Shah Suri Marg   c) Red Road   d) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

Q18. Which of the following types of roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana?
a)   National Highways   b) State Highways   c) Rural Roads   d) District Roads

Q19. Which of the following states has a much highest road density of 375 km?
a)   Jammu & Kashmir   b) Arunanchal Pradesh   c) Rajasthan   d) Kerala

Q20. When and between which two stations did the first train of India steam off?
a)   Kolkata to Raniganj, 1874   b) Mumbai to Thane, 1853
c)   Mumbai to Ahmedabad, 1854   d) Chennai to Arkonam, 1856